The Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,392—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd July	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
6th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10500
26th "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
22nd "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	EGYPT	8000	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
28th "	MANTUA	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	6618	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
9th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
30th "	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	ARABIA	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection,
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
B.Rubattino	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Aug. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th Sept. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Oct. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Oct. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. TIMOSCI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitudeat reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	27th July	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Fri.	21st July	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 27th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, sailing Pasni, Gwadar, Chailbar about Wednesday, 26th July, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Jack, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Vadala" 3334 tons, sailing on or about 29th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st July, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer.	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Aumeran	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	..	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	X	18th Jan. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Nera	5,538	Casanova	11th Aug. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	X	8th Sept. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd July 1911.
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Aug. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	21st "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	26th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	24th " "
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 553	399
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	26th July,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Mellow Street, Bombay 20 June, 1911.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nawara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY, W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

QUALITY AND VALUE.

JEWELRY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVERWARE
SHEFFIELD PLATE.

SPORTS.

We invite inspection of our comprehensive stock of TROPHIES suitable for all forms of sport.

MEDALS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs. 1-2	per lb.
" " "	" cooked on cut	.. " 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	"	... Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	"	... " 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	"	.. " 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each	... " 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each		... Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
N STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

TO PARENTS!

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

SINGAPORE

CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY CHAIRS

have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

ALWAYS SUPERIOR

PEARSE & CO'S. SHIP AND DOG BISCUIT

Made by Steam Machinery. Supplied in any quantity at Short Notice

FRENCH COFFEE, PURE COFFEE,

Awarded 3 Gold Medals.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1037.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will RUN between VICTORIA TERMINUS and POONA on 29th July, 5th, 9th, 12th, 17th, 19th and 26th August, 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 27th and 30th September, 2nd, 7th, 11th, 14th and 16th, October, 1911, for the Poona Races.

For full particulars, see poster notices exhibited at important Stations, on this Railway or apply to the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, or Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1911.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE SERVICE of PENSIONED and discharged sepoys of the Indian Army, required for employment in civil capacities, may be obtained on application to :—

(i) The Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts :—
Peshawar for Pathans. Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans. Jullunder for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musulmans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans.
(ii) The Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned :—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment, and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

P. HOLLAND-PRYOR, Major,
Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 13th July 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

CORRIDOR-RESTAURANT-CAR EXPRESS TO DELHI FROM 1ST NOVEMBER.

Bombay (Colaba)...Dep. 22·0
Delhi .....Arr. 6·45

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will also run when required, leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

GOODS TRAFFIC to Delhi for the Durbar.

Special arrangements will be made for the quick despatch of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th July, 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"LAXATETTES."

No appetite?
Bad taste in the mouth?
Tongue coated?
Pain in the Stomach and Bowels?
Head ache?
Pimples?
Sallow Complexion?

LOOK OUT!

THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL!

If you don't take yourself in hand right away there's
Trouble ahead for you—a big Doctor's bill, at least.

"LAXATETTES" WILL LIVEN YOUR LIVER,
STIMULATE—STOMACH SCRETIONS,
FORCE THE BOWELS TO DO THEIR WORK,
Quietly, Naturally, Gently, Without Shocking the System.

Twenty-Five of Them Cost but One Rupee. For Mofusil One Rupee Four Annas, Postage Paid. Value-payable.

To be had from the Proprietors PERIN and Co., from KEMP and Co., and S. BROTHERS, and Co., etc.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

"EXCELSIOR" NOVELTY THEATRE

MANAGEMENT :—D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

[FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

COMMENCING SATURDAY, July 22nd at 9-45 P.M.

Mr. HENRY DALLAS will present

THE FOLLIES

FROM
THE APOLLO THEATRE, LONDON
by arrangement with
H. G. PELISSIER
in their Celebrated Entertainment, comprising
VAUDEVILLES BURLESQUES
AND
PELISSIER'S POTTED PLAYS.

NIGHTLY Change of Programme NIGHTLY. from THE FOLLIES Extensive Repertoire.

Prices—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. Plan at SOUNDY'S.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-MORROW.

TWO SHOWS ONLY.
AT
7 to 8 and 8-30 to 9-30 P.M.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

OUTWITTED.

A pretty drama in ideal American Scenery.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SAMURAI.

A charming colored film, showing the training of the famous Japanese, and other new and entertaining pictures.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TWO SHOWS OF PICTURES,
7 to 8 and 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL.

LAST SHOW,
9-45 p.m.

THE FOLLIES.
SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT,

SUNDAY.

THREE SHOWS OF PICTURES.
PRIZE SHOW AT 7 to 8
AND
Our usual popular programme
AT
8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.
EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 9-30 to 11-30.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your Door direct from our Factory. Highest-grade Rideable MEAD

COVENTRY FLYERS
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.

Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Free or Brook's Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories half usual prices.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
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AUCTION SALE OF LOOSE PEARLS AND DIAMONDS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Jivanbhai Jagannath Zarivala, of the firm of Jagnath Itcharam Zarivala, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), the undermentioned loose pearls and diamonds, on account and at the risk of M. M. Suleman Lubbay—

1 bundle containing about 909 pearls, weighing about 51 1-4 chava.
1 bundle containing about 1,781 pearls, weighing about 19 1-2 chava.
1 bundle about 6,340 pearls, weighing about 196 chava.
1 bundle very small pearls, weighing 119 3-4 tanks.
1 bundle about 1,049 pearls, weighing about 24 1-4 chava.
1 bundle about 1,756 pearls weighing about 24 chava.
1 bundle about 3,549 pearls, weighing about 65 chava.
1 bundle about 9,923 pearls, weighing about 153 chava.
1 packet 227 diamonds, weighing about 51 1-2 ratics.
1 packet 151 diamonds, weighing about 30 3-4 ratics.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The goods will be on view at the office of Messrs. Hiralal and Co., from the 21st instant, between the hours of 2 to 6 p. m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 25th July, 1911, at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 17 B, Case No. 9, Suparibaug Road, shed, 2 servant quarters, stable case No. 4; 15, 16, Suparibaug Road.

Building St. No. 149, 79, 81, 81 A, case Nos. 36; 42, 45, Supariaubg Road.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st July, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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Valuable and substantial mahogany and French-polished household furniture, such as single and double mirror-door almyrahs, tapestry-lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, easy and Curzon chairs, glass book cases, dressing tables, writing tables with drawers, marble topped tables and teapoys, chest of drawers, Empire typewriters, best oil paintings of different subjects by well-known artists.

Also one full-size billiard table, by Thurston, with accessories complete.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 21st July, 1911.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

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OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
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ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

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Ag. Manager.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Paid up Capital	...	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	...	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	...	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	...	$ 1,500,000

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BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YOLLO

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

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J. A. JEFFREY,
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Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

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Post Box No. 45.

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LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
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SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open non-residents).

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PROPRIETOR.

The Standard Recipe for Home-made Self-Raising Flour.

To every pound of ordinary flour add 2 oz. of

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder—and mix dry.

You will then have a self-raising flour superior to anything you can buy—one in which the raising powder has lost none of its virtue by waiting, exposure to air or damp in shops, etc.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat — Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

To be obtained of all Druggists.

Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the unclaimed articles such as gold pendant, silver watches silver studs, small loose pearls, wearing apparel, packets of candle, files, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred shigram, with a grey Arab horse and harness.
1 dark bay Australian mare, in excellent condition well bred and looks well in harness and saddle, perfectly quiet to ride and drive with dog-cart and a set of harness. Being sold as owner has been transferred.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "C. and R." Shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the underwriters:—

Ex S. S. "City of York."

50 cases Crosfields old Brown Windsor soap, slightly damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building plots at Sandhurst Road and Null Bazar.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on plot No. 3, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years :—

Plot No.	Area.	Plot No.	Area.
3	648 sqr. yds.	11	366
4	784 ,,	30	561
73	368 ,,	22	282
74	345 ,,	...	...

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on plot No. 3 at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Falkland Road (Golpitha).

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction, building conditions, form of lease, plans of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. R. H. S. Isaac, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Action, at 2 Rehem Mansion, Colaba Causeway, near the Church, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, sliding dining table, leather lined dining chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, carved sofas and chairs, one large gramaphone, one handsome English clock by Newton and Co., London, English palm stands, carved teapoys, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, brass and iron bed-steads, lamps, rich carpets, almyrahs, cup-boards, mahogany cloth presses, English chairs, one Zanzibar parrot in cage, copper utensils, etc., etc.

One handsome powerful chestnut Australian mare, 6 years 15 hands, very fast trapper.

One handsome strong light English-built rubber-tyred victoria, one handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.

Sets of brass mounted harness, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

The mare at the Wellington Mews and the carriages at the stable below Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Office.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUEABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Baba Dhaboo Street.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta, and Dalpatram, attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting morigagor Tyabji Nathoobhai Gadiwalla, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY the 5th day of August, 1911, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in exerc

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 19.] [BOMBAY, July 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 3-4		3-16
do. Rentes ...	94 3-4		1-4
½ do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-2		1-4
½ do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-8	1-3	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3-8	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 7-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-27 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20-45 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4-86 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
do. 3 months' sight ..	2	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight...	3	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Very quiet.

Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £300,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000,

Rs. 7,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 13,30,000 " to Bombay
" 1,60,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 22,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1/07.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 15,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 7,80,000 " to Bombay.
" 4,00,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 27,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1/07.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales, Rs. 59,20,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Madras ... Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Bills on Bombay ... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Easier. Fair demand.
Futures ... Irregular.
East Indian ... .
Manchester Quiet with a moderate enquiry.
Total Sales ... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export 500
Imports ... 2,000
Mid-Americans ... 7·58—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·09 —10	6·87 —09	6·59 —04	6·49 —05	6·45 —04
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	
6·44 —04	6·44 —04	6·45 —04	6·45 —04	

New York Official noon call October 12·19 Jan. 12·15.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 12·14 Jan. 12·15.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 1,000
Receipts at " Last year ... 11,000
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Exports to Continent ... .
Spot Cotton— ... 13·70—31

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·11—13 } Declined owing to longs unloading and advanced partially on covering.
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·10—12

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 14 1-2 unchgd
Futures month of Oct. ... 12·07—11
Futures month of Dec. ... 12·04—11
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.
Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15 ... 8-7
" " 44 in. 38—38 1-2 yds 9lbs... 9
White " 40-41 in. 40 yards 18 sqr ...10-6
" nainsooks 43 in. 19 yards 22×21...6 9 1-2

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...33—1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ...33+1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship 45 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nearest Value.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 47 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nearest Value.
Brown Cawnpore ...42 3-4+1-2
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...71 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata. ...64 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 3-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4-6—Sellers—Quieter.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...£ 68
Yellow Metal ...d 6 1-16
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£56 12-15

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal....Nominal.

LIVERPOOL WOOL AUCTION closed.

To-day with good business done sold 15,000.
Vicanere first white highest 11d.
" " " lowest 10d.
" ordinary white highest 9 3-4d.
" " " lowest 8 1-2d.
Candahar first white highest 10½.
" " " lowest 9 1-4d.
" ordinary white highest 9d.
" " " lowest 7 1-2d.
Bicanere white highest 8 3-4d.
" " lowest 7 1-4d.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 33
" " Mutton Tallow ... 25-6
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Easier.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...14 3 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—High prices asked checked business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...13-6—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Nothing doing. Prices nominal.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...12-1—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.
Tone—Very firm owing to communication speculative buying.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...16 2 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...July-August.
Tone—Firm but little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 10 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...July.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
1s. do. July—11 0 3-4—Value.
Aug.-Nov.—11 0 3-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. July—11 2 1-4—Value.
Aug.-Nov.—11 2 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. July—12—Value.
Aug.-Nov.—12—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. July—12½ 1-2—Value.
Aug.-Nov.—12 1 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Holders asking higher prices. Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [20TH July, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
2 Parcels Silver.	Rs. 70	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 18th July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	43	50,729
S B and C I Railway ...	62	72,391

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance and Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France ...170 1-2
Do. do Marks ...133 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...133
Shanghai " ...176 1-2
Japan " ...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 96 3-8 for Cash and 96 1-4 for the Settlement and fluctuated during the morning between these rates and 1-8 higher. A fairly large business has been done and at the close.

We quote as under:—

Cash ... ... Rs. 96 7 0
Settlement ... " 96 6 0

BULLION:—

Prices for Bar Silver both in London and New York closed unchanged yesterday. The local market is quiet at our quotations with little doing. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 24 1 0
Australian " ... ... " 24 0 0
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... " 62 1 0
" 1st Settlement ... " 61 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Our market opened steady with good Broach quoted Rs. 319·20. The continued absence of rain is causing anxiety and sellers will not operate. On the other hand buyers are not prepared to pay the prices asked and business is practically at a standstill. All quotations are more or less nominal.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little doing and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 319	March,
Fine M G Wardha Hinguughat	" 323	Jan,
Fine M G Nagpur	" 320	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	" 310	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	" 293	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	" 288	"
Fine M G Bengal	" 307	Nov
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 298	Dec
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 289	Jan
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	" 268	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ... ... Irregular.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 13,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·07 —02	6·87 unchgd	6·59 unchgd	6·49 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6·45 unchgd	6·45 +01	6·45 +01	6·46 +01	6·47 +01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—The market is firm, but there is not much doing. We quote:—

Ready " ... Rs. 12 7 0 B. T.
September " ... " 13 3 6 R. T.

RAPESEED:—The market is steady. We Quote:—

Yellow Guzerat ready ... " 7 15 0 B. T.
Brown Ktawah ready ... " 7 0 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—The market is firm owing to absence of rain and small stocks.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 53 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 59 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 45 0 0

CASTORSEED:—Tone firm, We Quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—Tone steady. We Quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 22 0 0

POPPYSEED:—Tone steadier. We Quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 10 2 0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS:—Tone quiet. Stocks very small. We Quote:—

Bold ... Rs. 42 0 0

MOWRASSED:—Tone steadier. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 6 11 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—The market is steady. We Quote:—

White Delhi ready. ... Rs. 4 12 0 R. T.
" " Sept ... Rs. 5 3 0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,740 X.D.
Bank of Burma	135 X.D.
Bank of India	66 3-4XD
Eastern Bank	79
Indian Specie	52 1-2D

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co., Ld. ...	1,765
David	388 3-4
Kohinoor	687 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,610
New Great Eastern	177 1-2
Standard	955

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	138
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference.	172
Colaba Land and Mill	1,165
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 3-4
Treacher and Co. ... ... —	525

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	500
Central Provinces Ry. Shares have been placed at	31 1-2 XD.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	3,295 bales
Wheat	11,730 cwts.
Linseed	5,133 "
Rapeseed	7,649 "
Gingellyseed	95 "
Poppyseed	625 "
Groundnuts...	1,048 "
Castorseed	1,602 "
Rice	1,302 "
Myrabollams	300 "
Cottonseed	9,455 "
Mowrassed	12,124 "
Gram	2,865 "
Joowar	1,161 "
Maize	18 "

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder for the thirteen days ending 30th Jun 1911, were Rs. 2,590, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1911 to 30th June 1911, Rs. 50,524.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 20.

The freight market opened quiet and dull after the mail closed. but, during the last two or three days there has been better feeling with more enquiry and a fair amount of business on berth, has been put through. The demand has run chiefly for freight to Hamburg. Engagements amount to 16,500 tons. The total cargo booked on berth is 25,500 tons, the difference between this amount and that for Hamburg (9,000 tons) being equally divided between Birkenhead, Hull and Antwerp. Three charters been put-through during the week of rates which show no giving way in the Home market.

The monsoon continues unsatisfactory. The general state of the weather, however, confirms the forecasts of the Meteorological Department and expectation is now centered in hopes held out by the Department of a stronger advance of the monsoon current between now and the end of this month.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool friends of Messrs Tata Sons & Co. write as follows:—

AMERICAN COTTON.

During the week under review our market was closed on three days for the Coronation holidays.

The fluctuations have been of a somewhat see-saw character and have been mainly governed by the weather conditions in the South.

During our holidays rains fell generally all over the cotton belt; these have further enhanced the highly satisfactory condition of the crop East of the Mississippi. We learn that in that portion of the belt the stands are very good, the fields are practically free from grass and that little or no deterioration has taken place since the compilation of the June Bureau report.

The New York "Journal of Commerce", in its usual end of the month review of the conditions in the Cotton growing States has so far reported in most eulogistic terms on Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and the Carolinas. In fact, this authority has no complaints of any kind to report.

Leading Alabama shipping friends of ours state in a letter dated the 15th inst:—"The Cotton crop East of the Mississippi River is at this "time" in the most flourishing condition ever known."

As regards, however, the premier cotton State, Texas the conditions reported to us are rather less flattering. It is true that during the past week showers have fallen in most parts of that enormous area, but these, we understand, have only alleviated the distress prevailing and not thoroughly broken the protracted drought from which the major part of Texas has been suffering. In fact, it is claimed in well informed quarters that three quarters of the State require prolonged soaking rains to bring about effective relief. And yesterday, renewed excessive temperatures and hot winds were reported. The weather in Texas, therefore, still requires careful watching, as the future course of the market will very much depend upon it.

The splendid crop prospects East of the Mississippi and the promise of an unusually early and heavy movement of the new crop, even in States as far north as the Carolinas, has caused considerable nervousness in the bull camp on both sides of the Atlantic, and during the last few days there has been heavy liquidation of near months, and even talk of leading American bulls having arranged a settlement with prominent spot interests.

Manchester continues very quiet, the Coronation holidays having greatly restricted business. We understand that most of the yarn and cloth sales contracted for delivery ahead are fully covered by purchases of cotton or yarn. A well-informed Manchester friend writes to us that there is every possibility of the Masters' Federation obtaining the consent of the owners of 80 per cent of the spindles for the closing of the mills on Saturday for three months from the middle of July.

The operative weavers in Lancashire were talking of demanding a 10 per cent. increase of wages, but this has fallen to the ground.

Continental trade also appears to have entered into the quiet period usual during the summer months.

A value Saxon representative writes that spinners are receiving numerous enquiries from yarn buyers for distance deliveries, but that not much business is passing, as buyers and sellers are too much apart.

As regards American trade a New York friend writes:—

"In this country no decided change in business conditions is yet apparent, though there is said to be a better feeling both in dry goods and in the iron and steel trade Mill curtailment continues, and it would seem that there must be some adjustment between present cost of raw material and the finished product before a betterment takes place."

As regards the curtailment of production in America, we learn from official sources that 20 to 35 per cent. of the spindles in the South are standing idle, and is likely to remain so until the new crop comes in.

Of course the statistical position remains one of remarkable strength. How could it be otherwise with two small crops following one upon another? But, as we already said last week, this fact has long been recognized by the cotton world at large, and has accordingly been provided against. Therefore, it is more than probable, that there will be no squeeze or corner and that at the end of the present season the bull clique will find themselves compelled to either liquidate such of their holdings as they may retain or to transfer into new crops.

Thus the old crop having apparently more or less said its last word, it behoves us to doubly carefully watch the progress of the new crop. The latter promises extremely well at present, but it should not be forgotten that during June the crop usually reaches its maximum condition, and that July and August are the most critical months for the plant. There is many a slip twixt cup and lip, and as present prices for new crop cotton can neither be called very high nor very low, we regret that we cannot yet offer any definite advice to the numerous friends who are asking for our opinion.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The market has been quiet, but has on the whole maintained a steady tendency.

Commenting on their cable giving us the first report of the Agricultural Department in Egypt, to which we referred at length last week, our Alexandria friends write as follows:—

"We therefore should have for Lower Egypt a condition of 84·75 being approximately 'passable' which came as a very disagreeable surprise to us, as we expected a crop about equal to that of 1910-11, whereas this report seems to indicate to us a crop of about 20 to 25 per cent less than that of last year for Lower Egypt. It remains to be hoped that the data at the disposal of the Agricultural Bureau is not all that could be desired and that the next report will correct the bad impression caused by the first and will approach more closely to what we believe is the reality."

That however the state of affairs has not improved much since is, we fear, evidenced by the following cable which we received yesterday:—

"Crop is reported damaged by catterpillars in Garbieh, Charkieh. Weather is causing a little uneasiness at present in Upper Egypt."

We do not think there is as yet any need to feel pessimistic, although we may not have a repetition of such a marvellous season as the one drawing to a close.

As regards trade, our leading spinner friends of Bolton are inclined to feel somewhat pessimistic Spinners, they tell us, are not able to book sufficient orders to cover their weekly production, and a good deal of machinery is standing idle.

Spinners, we understand, are well provided with raw material, in fact, some hold surplus stocks, the supplies in Liverpool are much larger than those of a year ago, and if the price of winter deliveries were to advance a little further, we should almost consider it safe to begin selling.

June:—7·93d.
July-August:—7·80d.
October-November:—7·03 1-2d.
January-February:—7·97 1-2d.

EGYPTIAN:—

July Liverpool:—10·12·64d. Alexandria:—T. 19-20-32
November Liverpool:—10·8 64d. Alexandria:—T. 19-7-32

MIDDLING:—1910-11 1909-10 1908-9. Stocks
Liverpool:—1911 1910 1909
Highest:—9·42d. 8·50d. 6 92d. American (bales)
610,300 436,630 1,016,000
Lowest:—7·47d. 6·77d. 4·80d. Egyptian (bales)
57,840 23,480 46,000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SLATER—July 19, at her residence, at Swanage Dorset, Laura Martyn, widow of the late Robert Slater, Esq., J. P., and only daughter of the late Commander John Sanders, R. N., in her 83rd year. (By cable.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNSTERVILLE—July 14, at Forest Dell Cottage, Murree, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel L C Dunsterville, of a daughter.

THUILLIER—July 11, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain Leslie Thuillier, I A, Survey of India, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6h. 11m. Sunsets 7h. 15m.

English mail steamer due at 6 a.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Star Attraction: "The Naval Review at Spithead."

Maxim: "Steady, quiet, persistent plain work can't be imitated or replaced by anything 'just as good.'"—G. H. LORIMER.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., to-morrow.

A DHOBI'S PLUCK.—A Hindu girl, named Bhimabai, aged 16, wife of a mill-hand, named Vithu, fell into a quarry hole in which there were about eight feet of water. A dhobi, named Linga Rajana, jumped in and pulled her out.

ACCIDENT TO A BROUGHAM.—A victoria belonging to Mr. J. R. Lawrence was being driven along Queen's Road on Wednesday, when near the Churney Road Station, the horse took fright at a steam roller and started standing upon his hind legs. The animal eventually fell over a brougham belonging to Mr. K. D. Shroff, a solicitor, which was going towards Fort. The brougham was damaged, but luckily the occupants of the vehicles escaped unhurt.

STUDENTS' UNION.—On Sunday the 23rd instant, the senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m., (S.T.), in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Professor P. A. Wadia, M. A., will conduct the class, and will lecture on "Greek History." The junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Gokuldas Tejpal High School, and will be conducted by Mr. K. J. Dubash B. A. LL. B.

Y. M. M. A.—The following is the reply received from the Government of India to the telegram sent by the Young Men's Mahomedan Association on June 22nd, on behalf of the Mahomedans of Bombay in honour of the Coronation:—"I am directed to express to you the thanks of the Government of India for your telegram conveying a message of congratulation and loyalty on behalf of the Mahomedans of Bombay on the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties the King-Emperor, and Queen-Empress."

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening:—

March ... Arabia ... Larry Buck
Airs (Clarionet Solo) ... I Martiri ... Donizetti
A La Serenata ... Angel's Serenade ... G braga
B Two Step ... The Moonstruck ... Moncton
Selection ... Peggy ... Leslie Stuart
Valse ... The Count of Luxemberg ... F Lehar
Selection ... The Quaker Girl ... Monckton
Trot ... De Cavalerie ... Rublnstein

THE FOLLIES.

The play-going public of Bombay will doubtless welcome the advent of Henry Dallas' famous Company, "The Follies," from London, a merry party of entertainers who will open a short season at the Novelty Theatre next Saturday night. This excellent Company possesses a brilliant repertoire, comprising new songs, original jokes, pretty dances and many other musical items entirely fresh to Bombay, including Pelissier's potted plays and burlesques.

Judging from various reports in the London, Indian, and Far Eastern Press, we may safely look forward to something of a high order, for, with she eloborate scenery, fine dresses, and exceptional talent, the most fastidious of theatre-goers are sure to be well pleased.

We would mention that the box plan for Saturday night is already being very rapidly filled up, and our readers would be well-advised to book their seats at once at Messrs. Soundy and Co.

FIGHTING AMONG U ROESHIS

YESTERDAY at the Magazon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Coxen charged Sadoo Narayen and 23 other Purdeshis with fighting among themselves on a public road and creating disturbance.

It appears that there was some dispute between members of two gymnasia in Purbhadevi and a free fight ensued in which a large number on both sides participated. The police repaired to the scene before the fight could assume a very serious aspect and arrested the twenty-three accused.

The Magistrate convicted and fined them Rs. 30 each. They were further bound-over to keep the peace or six months in the sum of Rs. 50 each and to furnish a surety for a like amount.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 21st July.

1 The British Infantry Range at Colaba is available for practice to-morrow Saturday afternoon the 22nd instant from 4 p.m.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 25th instant from 6 to 7·15 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

T. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 21st July.

574. Musketry Rifle Club—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 10 to 12 on Sunday, the 23rd and Wednesday, 26th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

575. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 10 to 12 on Saturday, the 29th instant, from 2 to 5 p.m., and Sunday, the 30th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

573. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company, No. 7160 Vol. E. Semek.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Lord Denman, the new Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth, and Lady Denman, arrived at Colombo on Saturday, on their way to Australia.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

RAJA BAHADUR'S CLAIM.

Further Evidence.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman resumed the hearing of the suit brought by Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal against the Bombay Cotton Mills in respect of his claim of two lakhs of rupees.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. M. R. Jardine were for the Company.

Jaynarayan H. Dani, further cross-examined by the Advocate-General, said he knew of the loan of three lakhs by the Bank of India to the Triumdass Mills both as director of the Triumdass Mills and as director of the Bank of India. In the beginning of July 1908, the Triumdass Mills owed to the plaintiff Rs. 1,03,353 in the current account. The fixed deposit account was started before the 31st December, 1907. That was never increased nor diminished. On 30th January, 1909, Dwarkadass deposited the title deeds of several properties with the witness, who was acting for the plaintiff. He did not think that any correspondence passed between him and his master. He did not write to the plaintiff, as he wanted to write after the transaction was complete. He did not inform his master about this till June 1909, when he wrote that he had sufficient securities. What he had written in the letter was true. He produced his books in which all the dealings were not entered, as his dealings were not on a large scale. He kept no cash-book or journal. There was no account with Dwarkadass in his book. At first he had dealings with Dwarkadass. Before July 1909, he had an account with the Bank of India. In his book, he had an account with the Triumdass Mills.

Re-examined, witness said he was appointed director of the Triumdass Mills after the mortgage of six lakhs in pursuance of a provision in the mortgage deed. When he was appointed a director, he had no shares of his own. He never had any. Some of Dwarkadass' shares were transferred to his name. He went in to watch the plaintiff's interest of six lakhs. Beyond that he had no other interest in the Company. In 1905, witness had complete confidence in Dwarkadass' integrity and capability of working the mills. He had no reason to suspect that what Dwarkadass said was untrue. Up to the time he continued as a director, he never suspected Dwarkadass. He ceased to be a director in May or June 1909. Dwarkadass was the chairman of the Board of Directors; the proceedings were conducted in English. He did not understand the proceedings as he did not know English. Draft minutes were never circulated nor actually read at the meeting. The Chairman would never say anything about the confirmation of the minutes. The minutes were never mentioned. They were merely signed. He never looked in the books of the Company nor had he any occasion to do so. The balance-sheets were never sent to him for signature. They were produced at the meeting. The balance-sheet was always in English. The balance-sheet upto December 1907 was produced at a meeting of the 6th August 1908. Before the balance-sheet were produced at the meeting, it was signed by the auditors and the agents. When they were placed before the meeting, the big directors signed first and witness followed. Witness signed in Marwari character. The other directors signed in English. Witness used to sign without reading on the faith of other people's signature, because he did not know English. He heard after Dwarkadass' death that false balance-sheets were issued. He did not hear this about any particular balance-sheet, but about the balance-sheets in general. Some circulars were sent to the directors about the loans from the Banks. No other circulars were issued. After the death of Dwarkadass, witness came to know of Dwarkadass' current account with the Tricumdass Mills. Witness never was a director of the Lakhmidass Mills. The rate of interest in the current account of the Lakhmidass Mills was six per cent and that with the Bombay Cotton Mills was six and a half. When the loan was renewed, interest was raised to seven and a half per cent. In May 1909, the mills repaid the two lakhs with interest.

The case is proceeding.

CLAIM AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

Suit Dismissed.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar there was called on the suit brought by Ismail Joosub against the Secretary of State for India in respect of certain lands at Mazagon.

The claim was for declaration that the plaintiff was entitled to hold and enjoy the premises which formed part of the manor of Mazagon at a fixed annual ground rent, that the rent was the customary rent payable in respect of his premises, that the defendant was not entitled to enhance the fixed ground rent, that the defendant was not entitled to oust the plaintiff from possession, that the defendant was not entitled to confiscate the property under colour of Act II of 1876, that the provisions of Sections 14, 17 and 18 of that Act were "ultra-vires" on the part of the Government of Bombay and that all proceedings thereunder were illegal and void and that the Collector's decision was not binding on the plaintiff.

The plaintiff had stated that on this tenure he and his predecessors had held the premises for the last hundred years and had obtained a prescriptive title.

The defendant, in his written statement, denied the tenure which he said, was one of "on sufferance;" he also denied the title. He said that the suit could not be maintained by the plaintiff and that the points should be raised before the revenue judge. He submitted that the Collector's decision was binding on the plaintiff. He further said that the Government had no desire to oust the plaintiff from possession and denied the allegation of the plaintiffs that the assessment would result in confiscation. He contended that the provisions of Act II of 1876 were within the competence of the legislature and were binding on the plaintiff. He, therefore, submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

On the case being called on, the plaintiff did not appear and on the application of Mr. Cohen who held the learned Advocate-General's brief on behalf of the defendant, his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Consent Decree.

511-11 Dikshit, D and S Zynabai Alias Amibai vs Abdul Latif Moulvi Mahomed Sidick and others Khanderao L and M

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

·55-10 Wadia G and Co Dayabai Moolanchand vs Kalidas Navalchand and others Matubhai J and M Shamrao M and H Inperson.

484-11 Mulji and K Ajodhiaprasad Ambikaprasad Trivedi vs Bawa Sittaramdas Guru Gangadasji Bawa Tyabjee D and Co.

For Trial of an Issue.

660-10 J R Patell and Co. Meghji Vallubhdass vs Jadaoji Morarji, Jehangir M and S Captain and V.

Long Causes.

414-10 Captain and V Mahomed Hussein Tharia Topan vs Sorabji Edulji Vacha and another Payne and Co

741-08 Payne and Co Ramlal Poonamchand vs Bruel and Co Crawford B and Co

438-10 Tyabji D and Co. Shamrao Maroba and another vs Shivshankar Maroba and others Mirza M and M D J Mandri.

897-08 Mulji and K Macherla Ramanna and others vs Carmoory Venkette Lakshmi Narsinham and others Raghvays B and N.

254-09 Dastur and Co. Narotamdas Premji vs Purshotam Soonderji Madhowji K & C.

375-10 Payne and Co. the Bombay Cotton Mills Co Ld. vs Messrs. Vallubhdas Khimji and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

156-11 Matubhai J and M, Madon Sons and Co vs Framji Rustomji Singara, Nanu H and Co.

398-09 Captain and V Keshavlal Nathubhai and another vs Goolam Hossein Sidhibhai and another Thakurdas and Co.

519-10 Smetham B and Co Doolabhdas Lowji and another vs Dayal Kanji and Co Mulla ·22-08 Mulla and M The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Jalbhai Ardeshir Sethna and others F P Pavri.

696-07 Chitnis M and K Narayen Vinayek vs Vinayak Moroba and others Nanu H and Co N M Cama Chitnis M and K.

453-10 Dikshit D and S Lakhmidas Chunilal vs Baburao Soman and Co, Malvi H M & R.

402-10 Malvi H M and R the Laxmi Co. Ltd, vs Hiralal Devichand Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

236-08 Daphtary F and D Triwandas Haridas and another vs Kallandas Vithaldas and others Edgelow G W Mirza M and M.

998-07 Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Shrikissondas Narrondas vs Jugalnarayen Ramlal Jamshedji R and D.

955-09 Edgelow G W and Co Pranjiwandas Odhowji vs Vishwanath Parbhuram Vaidya Bhaishankar K and G.

68-10 T A Gandhi Mohanlal Jugjiwandas vs Bhagwatlal Goculdas Gajiwala Shamrao M and H

130-10—Daphtary F and D Ardeshir Burjorji Godrej vs Nusserwanji R Mistri Little and Co.

397-08—J R Patell and Co; Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soonderdas Captain and V.

940-10 Bicknell M and R Gopinath Premsukhdas and others Zoomerlal Ramchand

899-05 Shroff D and D The Advocate General of Bombay and others Ramabai widow and others Shamrao M and H.

871-08—J R Patell and Co Dhondi Bhicaji vs Abdul Karim Hasenally and others Thakurdas and Co.

473-10—Smetham B and Co Chaturbhuj Ramkison vs Shri Ram Mota and Co Bicknell M R Moolchand and D Subnis and G.

357-10—Bhaishanker K and G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs The Tricumdass Mills Co in liquidation Payne and Co.

463-09 Malvi H M R Bejnat Noharmal vs Lalchand Tarachand Thakurdas and Co.

653-09 D T Mantri Harischandra Bhaskar and others Krismarao Balkrishnaji and others Dapthary F and H Little and Co Jehangir G B

797-04 Tyabji D and Co Hemraj Balmukund and others vs Ramchandra Baldeo Malvi H M and R.

Testamentary Suits.

§21-08 Shamus A Tyabji, Ramchandra Narayan T vs Sakubai widow of N H P, R B and Nagindas.

·19-10 In person. Bai Laximbai widow vs Bai Dewkabhai widow, Jehangir M

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Kilchattan, 2417 tons Captain J. H. Eno, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Bunbury, July 1, with a cargo of sleepers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzbe, 1865 tons Captain T. Schutt sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c., and East African ports, with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 76 deck passengers.

The Venice S. N. Co.'s steamer Orsolo, 2849 tons, Captain S. Micsey, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Venice June 20 with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 3 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 19th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Harlinge ...Comdr ...Luck .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ..B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr. .....Finnis .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 20.

Arcadia...3573 Barcham ...Shanghai ...2-3 ...P & O Co
Brazilania.....2438 Snowden...W & A Graham & Co
Chiasapeake.....2886 Read .....Standard Oil Co
Evandale.....2468 Wilkie ....W & A Graham & Co
Fakhri .....2555 Baldvin.....Bo & H S N Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajibhoy
Gallea .....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen.....F P Campbell & Co
Kilchattan.....2417 Eno .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Lawoe .....1817 Francis .....H T Ayoob
Nurani.....2870 Crebbin ...Calcutta...T M & Co
Othello.....3327 Maclaren .....J Finlay & Co
Shah Jehan .....2563 Born .....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Bossano	2763	Boxhall	Karachi	26-7	J F & Co
B Clan Leslie	2499	Goodwin	Dunkirk	31-7	J F & Co
C&R City of Glasgow	4119	Findlay	Karachi	19-7	K N & Co
D&E Wartenfels	2334	Reimers	H'burg via K'chen	24-7	W & A Graham & Co
K Khosru	2410	Honuah	Jeddah	22-7	Bok P S N Co
L Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Bnagar	24-7	Bo S N Co
N Steenberger	2455	Jange	Rotterdam		W & A Graham & Co
O Islami	1604	Green	Jeddah	5-8	B & P S N Co
P Ariel	2209	Hyde	Antwerp	21-1	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ranee	3631	McLennan	Rangoon	22-7	T Morrison & Co
2 Scindia	3053	Kelso	L'pool	23-7	W& A Graham & Co
3 Siberien	2032	Gore	Dunkirk	23-7	Bo S N Co
4 Clouisham	3075	Osborne	Antwerp	19-7	W & A Graham & Co
5 Ceylon	3142	Tozawa	Kobe	28-7	N Y Kaisha
6 Clan Ferguson	3107	Jones			Finlay & Co
6 Crossby	2531	BoVey			T Morrison & Co
7 Triesta	3203	Ivancich	Trieste	1-8	A L S N Co
9 Itinda	3897	Goss			M M & Co
10&11 Vorwaerts	3727	Dannecker	Kobe	22-7	A L S N Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Ashbury	London	23-7	P & O Co
14 Lhasa	750	McDiarmid	Karachi	2-7	M M & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	B S N Co
Courland	760	Ebrahim	M'gca 22-7 Bo S N Co

B I DOCK

Kasara	505	Elton	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels	Commanders	From
20	Orsolo	Micsey	Venice, June 20
	Kilchattan	Eno	Bunbury, July 1

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Kola	Morrison	Basreh, &c
	Kanzler	Schutt	Zanz bar, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	From.
12	Merton Hall	Coast
18	Clan Urquhart	Liverpool
18	Turoba	Straits
18	Ellenga	Negapatam
18	Eduvana	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia homeward bound passed Perim on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Company's steamer Ischia from Bombay left Colombo for Penang and Singapore on the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—26 bales wool, H Mitha and Co; 36 bales wool, H K M Jaitha, 185 bales cotton waste and fly, K Vishram and Co; 14 bales goat hair, C Nanji and Co; 3,000 cwts cotton-seed, Ralli Bros; 450 cwts maize, 450 cwts gram, R J Davor and Co; 40 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 3 bales wool, 53 bales goat hair, A H Mahomed and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4 bales hemp, 525 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy; 282 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 115 cwts mother of pearl shell, 37 cwts cubebs, E Sooltanally; 50 bales sawri cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Othello s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

Bassano s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—16,000 cwts cottonseed, 4,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Leslie s—218 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

Ariel s—110 bales cotton, M Nashoobhoy and Co; 55 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal; 46 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co; 200 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—10 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—10,600 cwts mowrasseed, 2,121 bales cotton, 380 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 101 cwts gum, T Narsey; 300 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 115 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Leslie s—800 cwts buffalo horns J M Rahimtoola.

FOR GENOA.

Siberien s—1,000 cwts nigerseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—330 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 126 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 275 cwts. mother of pearl shell, 92 cwts olibanum, J Dossa.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—629 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Trieste s—330 bales cotton, E Latham and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Trieste s—15 cwts olibanum, J Dossa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Vorwaerts s—40 bales cotton, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Vorwaerts s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Vorwaerts s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—89 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

The new Orient Liner "Orama" was launched on the Clyde on the 27th June. She will commence her maiden voyage to Australia in November.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
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Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Tanna Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
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1 Lithograph Press.

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For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

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A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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IMPORTANT.—We have entrusted the selection of our stock of music for the forthcoming season to a most critical musician who has promised us a choice list for vocalists as well as for instrumentalists (violin-piano-and Organ).

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PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
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The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 21st July, 1911.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE MANCHU DYNASTY.

MR. J. O. P. BLAND, who has resided long in China, and is recognised as an authority on Chinese affairs, asserts that the prevalent conception of the Manchu race as *de facto* rulers of the Celestial Empire is to a very great extent erroneous. As a matter of fact, the present-day descendants of the fighting men who won the Empire for Nurhachu are no longer either the rulers of China, in the usual sense of the word, or even a distinct race. They have, he says, become a steadily diminishing class of hereditary parasites, entirely incapable of the military and intellectual activities which distinguished their forbears, enjoying their privileged position of pensioned sloth without effort, partly by reason of that firmly balanced equilibrium of government which was established by the warrior Emperors K'ang Hsi and Chien Lung and partly because, until quite recently, the Chinese people, lacking education and inspiration in matters political, continued to accept these "tribute-eaters" as part of the eternal and Heaven-sent order of things immutable. The Emperor on his throne, the iron-capped princes behind him, and all the ancient pomp and circumstance of Manchu power are in reality no more than a fortuitous survival, the lingering shadow of a substance long since departed. There remains in them nothing tangible; given the man and the hour and the whole fantastic puppet-show must disappear headlong into the limbo of forgotten things. Thus Mr. Bland, who avers that the reason it has survived, with all the outward semblance of authority to this day, is primarily the extraordinary ability of the late Empress Dowager. At the time of the Taeping rebellion, it was generally believed that the new Emperor Hsien Feng would be the last of his line. But the late Empress Dowager saved the situation and was able to consolidate Manchu rule and to demonstrate that "the mandate of Heaven" was not yet exhausted. Her methods and success however are recognised as having been entirely personal and not typical of her race. Since her demise the inherent inefficiency and weakness of the Manchu have again become evident and their impossibility as permanent rulers of China is impressing itself not only on the awakening political consciousness of the Chinese, but on the watchful statesmen of Japan, who have shaped their policy accordingly?

Had Tzu Hsi lived there would have been hope for China and for the Manchu dynasty, for adopting Yuan Shih-kai as her chief adviser, she authorised a programme of constitutional government, and upon his recommendation, brought to the capital and to the Manchurian administration a member of his foreign-educated Cantonese proteges, progressives of the class on which Young China staked its reputation and its hopes. But all this is at an end. Intrigue has produced chaos and the administration of the Government, "at a time of ever-increasing peril, is once more in the hands of men notorious for inefficiency, or corruption or both." Prince Ch'ing—though he is denounced as a shifty opportunist and arch-type of mandarin venality—controls all channels of official preferment; his spoils being even greater than those of the Chief Enunch while the most lucrative posts in the empire are filled, to the detriment of the public service, "by men of the stamp of Sheng Hsuan-huai, Na Tung and Li Ching-fong, with their swarms of satellites and henchmen." These are startling revelations, for undoubtedly the Anglo-Chinese newspapers have led us to believe that notwithstanding Chinese manners and eccentricities vast administrative improvements have been made and that with here and there a temporary relapse the outward march has in the main been in the direction of permanent progress. Their criticism of Mr. Bland will be awaited with interest. Yet Mr. Bland is wideld credited with knowing his China, any his denunciation cannot be regarded lightly. He declares the present higd State officials realise as the Regent seems to do—that the ancient fabric of the Empire is hanging by its last nails, but after that and the deluge there will still be plunder for them. The danger to the dynasty lies in the South, where it is felt that the Russo-Japanese Agreement inevitably foreshadows the loss of the Manchurian provinces and thereafter imminent danger to the rest of the Empire. They consider that Manchuria, Mongolia and the New Dominion are irretrievably doomed to that "amalgamation which overtook Korea, to division at the hands of the Russian and Japanese "guarantors of the *status quo*."

By education, discipline and reorganisation alone can the final disaster be averted. Steps, but feeble ones, have been taken in this direction and it is doubtful whether they will outstrip those in favour of revolution. There is a widespread movement in favour of the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. Mr. Bland tells us that in the tea-houses of the capital to-day, men talk openly of an ancient prophecy which foretells that the Ta Ching dynasty will come to an end in 1920, while in the provinces the anti-dynastic movement, both intellectual and political, gathers force with every new proof of the Government's incapacity and humiliation. An extraordinary number of anti-Manchu books have lately been appearing and freely circulating, even in the north; one, largely subscribed for in January, the work of a descendant of the Ming emperors and is frankly announced as such and in Kuangtung and Kuangsi, where contempt for the Manchus is continually stiffened by reinforcements of the self-reliant democratic class which returns from the United States, Hawaii and the Straits Settlements, men who are discussing the possibilities of a secession and the proclamation of a Southern Chinese republic. The Powers prefer the retention of the present dynasty to the possibilities of a revolution which would interfere with commerce and it is, no doubt, true that Russia and Japan would prefer it because under it they have most to hope for. But Mr. Bland does hesitate to say that, notwithstanding all this, the Chinese people will free themselves of the incubus of parasitism. "The wind has been long sown and the whirlwind is assuredly ready for the reaper." After that how much of independent and self-governed China will remain the writer does not venture to prophesy, but it is exceedingly probable that when the time comes, there will be considerable danger of partition.

THE SEAMEN'S RIOTS. It is to be hoped that the Cardiff Seamen's riots are but a local ebullition of temper and will not affect the dispute in other parts, where a settlement has yet to be reached. They are much to be deplored not only for the damage which has been committed and the local dislocation of trade which must result, but particularly because they occur at a time when the shipping dispute seemed on the way to a general and peaceful settlement. At the same time the situation, which has arisen in Cardiff, confirms the conjecture which we made some time ago that the hardest part of the men's struggle would be fought against the owners of cargo steamers, and that there they would have no easy task. Cardiff is a port at which the shipping is engaged entirely in cargo carrying, and there and in other ports, where the owners are still holding out, a stubborn resistance is being offered. It must be remembered that in Liverpool, at which port the earliest settlements were reached, the shipowners decided not to bind themselves to follow the Federation, but that each firm should have liberty to negotiate its own terms with its own men. Consequently the strike was protracted as regards only a portion of the shipping in this port, the large passenger firms being the first to concede higher wages. A shipowners' conference afterwards, resolved that increases of wages might be given "in certain sections of the trade at certain points." This naturally split up the struggle in a series of sectional fights at various centres. Some of these have been settled, notably at Hull and Manchester, where disturbances also occurred, but in other ports, particularly in Cardiff, Glasgow and, Leith, the dispute still continues. At Hull, the first place at which violence was resorted to, terms were arranged with some difficulty after a visit from Mr. Askwith, of the Board of Trade, and now that events have taken such a serious turn in Cardiff it is not unlikely that his services may again be requisitioned. According to Reuter's message of yesterday the crux of the situation seems to be the refusal of the owners to recognise the Seamen's Union. When the mail left the owners in the north as well were boasting their determination not to recognise either the Seamen's nor the Dockers' Unions. However they have found it advisable to give way, and the action of the Cardiff owners in holding out so long on the same point can only be regarded as foolish and unnecessarily provocative. There is no question that after the winning battle, which the Seamen's Union has fought in this struggle, the owners must be prepared in future to negotiate with them, on behalf of the men. It is as well therefore for owners to realise the situation, and recognise that their acknowledgment of the Union's status will be for the peace and ultimate benefit of their trade. As for the disorderly behaviour of drunken strikers, we are glad to see that Mr. Winston-Churchill, undeterred by criticism in the House of his sharp measures on the occasion of the miners' riots, has taken prompt and firm action. London police have already arrived in Cardiff, and troops at Newport, twelve miles away, are ready to move at once. These precautions should enable the authorities promptly to quell any further outbreak of violence.

MISSIONARIES AND MOROCCO. A WRITER in the "Moslem World"—which, by the way, is not a Mahomedan, but a Christian Missionary publication—makes some remarkable statements regarding Morocco and its Government in so far as evangelical work is concerned. The disturbed condition of the country, resulting from civil wars during the last ten or twelve years, has made certain aspects of mission work very difficult. Travelling, except on the beaten-tracks, has been practically impossible, and at times even the beaten tracks could not be used and inland cities had to be forsaken and work confined to the coast towns. In some ways mission work, says the writer, Mr. E. H. Glenny, has been easier in Morocco, under Moslem government than under the French or British Government elsewhere. The Moors, from fear of Europe and as a result of medical mission work and kindness, have given the missionaries a considerable amount of liberty; "while the British and French, with a mistaken fear that missionaries would stir up fanaticism, or a simulated fear, to cover their aversion to the Gospel, have put serious obstacles in the way of mission work and obstructed the cause of civil government." This seems very much like a sample of what the over-zealous missionary is given to saying in his virtuous, if not righteous, indignation, the more so, as he adds: "So much has this been the case that most missionaries in Morocco are apprehensive of an increase of French influence lest it should curtail the freedom which they now possess." It appears that though there is a considerable amount of freedom for evangelistic missionary effort and medical mission and educational work in Morocco, there is very little appreciation of education and not much has been attempted in that direction. This seems to us a matter for regret as had educational effort come first the outlook might have been brighter all-round. At present not only missionaries, but every one else in Morocco suffers more from the incompetence of the Government than from fanaticism. Missionaries do not appear to have very much to complain of, for they find that Moslems who have become Christians are not usually openly persecuted by the Government. They may be privately and unofficially persecuted, even unto death, but we doubt it or Mr. Glenny would have been more specific on the point. All that he tells us is that it is more usual when persecution is attempted to charge the Christian with theft or some other crime in preference to charging him with apostasy for Islam. There are always plenty of false witnesses to swear as required, and by acting in this way no question can easily be raised on their behalf by Europeans. Mr. Glenny adds however that "there is less persecution than might be expected considering Moslem teaching on the subject." But Mr. Glenny evidently knows little of Mahomedan teaching and altogether his article is unconvincing.

THE ONE WICKET WIN. The Indian cricketers in England must feel in the reaction of success that they are surpassing themselves. They have very quickly secured their second victory, and having administered defeats to two first class counties in succession they must feel that to a considerable degree they have atoned for their early non-success. When they left India it was not expected that they would be capable of beating any but second class counties, and the weaker of the first class teams, and therefore their wins over Leicestershire and Somersetshire, although the two are at the bottom of the table, entitle them to say that so far as their tour has now gone they have very nearly fulfilled expectations. The win over Somersetshire was a narrow one, but in a remarkable game the Indians showed a stamina and courage under disheartening circumstances, which render it a notable victory. The fortunes of the match seem to have varied with surprising suddenness, the concluding stage of the game being particularly exciting. When the Indians resumed their second venture on Wednesday, they had 208 runs to make to win the match. It was not an impossible task as the results have shown, but it was still an uphill struggle, and when they lost four wickets, including that of Bajana, who had on the previous day knocked up a century, for an addition of only 39 to the total, the task must have appeared a hopeless one. Then, however, came a splendid stand by the two brothers, Shivram and Balu, which put an altogether different complexion on the game, and Somersetshire threw away their last chance of winning the match, when Braund missed Shivram. The visitors then wanted only three runs more to win and it was one of those mischances, so often incidental to the excitement of a close finish. It was altogether a remarkable contest and the Indians deserved their win, which was in no small measure due to the fine efforts of Bajana, Shivram, Balu and Salamuddin. The first-named hit up 108 out of a total of 190 in the Indians' first venture, and it is a noteworthy fact that the innings of a hurricane hitter of his type should have been unmarred by a single chance. Shivram's unconquered innings of 113 was another splendid effort, and coming as it did when the game had been gradually slipping out of his side's hands was invaluable. It is one of the ironies of cricket that Shivram was not one of the sixteen, originally selected by the Committee and only the refusal at the last moment of two of the players originally chosen enabled him to secure his place. He has been proving himself one of the most consistent run-getters on his side.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the outward Mails of the 14th instant passed Suez at 2-30 a. m. on Thursday the 20th July.

DURING the week ended July 18th, 426 chests of opium were removed from the Bombay warehouse for shipment to China. There was no importation.

ACCORDING to the Vienna *News Freie Presse*, England has proposed joint intervention by the Powers, and Russia has proposed a European guarantee of peace and reform in Albania. Austria-Hungary and Germany, however, are unwilling to sanction intervention, and prefer the continuance of the policy of giving good advice to Turkey. It is doubted in diplomatic circles whether this statement is accurate.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 30.

THE great event of the past week has, of course been the Coronation. The morning hours were grey and dull, and at eight o'clock a short but wetting downpour of rain came on, and at intervals there were other light showers; but in the main the day was fine, and the sun struggled out several times, which was a blessing, for all London was up betimes for this historic event.

Of the demeanour of the crowd it would be difficult to speak in terms of too high praise. It was a good-humoured, a chivalrous, an unselfish, and for that matter, a gentlemanly multitude. We all had to do a great deal of waiting for most of us were in our seats by 7 a.m. The time did not appear at all long so many little incidents occurred to amuse us.

Somewhere about seven in the morning, for example, a couple of dust-carts happened to pass along the road-way. Instantly, to the accompaniment of all sorts of "chaff" concerning "State carriages," and so forth, the spectators greeted the lumbering vehicles with mock acclaim, whereupon the smiling dust-men, seizing the spirit of the moment, saluted the populace in return with an amount of ceremoniousness that would almost have done honour to a courtly usher.

Another source of great amusement was the goat which is the regimental pet of the Welsh Fusiliers —"Lloyd George's Own," as a facetious bystander described the famous corps. This animal, with its snow-white coat and its brightly-gilded horns, simply rivetted every eye by the rigid fidelity with which it remained at "Attention!" during all the pageant, panoply, and excitement of the day. There is stood, in the fore-front of the regiment, for hours on end, without ever seeming to move a muscle. At first nobody appeared to notice the docile animal, but gradually its stolidly respectful demeanour began to be remarked by the crowd, until, as the day wore on, the goat became an object of intense general interest and admiration. For hours together, no matter what equipages came or went, "the goat was first," as a spectator ventured to remark, "and the rest nowhere." The Fusiliers are, no doubt, genuinely proud of their pet; but after yesterday's exhibition they will be prouder of it than ever.

Accounts of the superb pageant of the procession will have been read by you before this letter is in your hands, so I need only mention a few points that claimed one's interest and admiration above the rest. Of course, the troops behaved splendidly, and the Royal Horse Guards were greeted with ringing cheers. Then the King's celebrated glass coach, as it appeared with the well-known cream-coloured ponies, was greeted with such tumultuous cheering and shouts that it made the tears come into one's eyes, and gave one that choking sensation that one always feels when one hears "God Save the King" played in a foreign land. A wave of emotion passed over us all as the King and Queen went by with grave but happy faces on which dwelt some of the awe and reverence of the great and impressive scene that had been enacted within Westminster Abbey.

When the coach which contained the Royal children came along, the bursts of cheering were almost as loud and as sustained as those that greeted the King and Queen. How alert and bright the young Prince of Wales looked wearing his Garter robes, wrapped in his blue velvet cloak, and wearing his crown upon his head! By his side sat Princess Mary, dressed in a white "lacy" frock with a blue velvet train four yards long, a small Royal crown set upon her fair flowing hair, and for the first time wearing two rows of lovely pearls round her neck. I hear the constant nodding displaced her crown, and at one moment it fell off. The Prince of Wales stooped and picked it up, and helped her to replace it on her head in kindly, brotherly fashion. The three younger Princes sat on the opposite side, Prince Albert in his cadet uniform, and Prince Henry and Prince George wearing the kilt—three smiling boyish faces nodding in response to the applause that greeted them.

The next to cause a sensation was the coach that contained the German Crown Prince and Princess, who have made themselves very popular here. The Crown Prince was leaning out of the window as he passed us, his face wreathed in smiles, not only bowing to the people, but waving his hand in the friendliest manner, whilst she, wearing a beautiful tall diadem of diamonds and a Court dress of golden tissue and a train of cloth of gold, was bowing right and left, a most attractive smile upon her charming face. Of course, the Duchess of Connaught and her daughters came in for a goodly amount of attention and the Indian Princes, so magnificently apparelled in gorgeous colourings, were much admired and appreciated. In fact, I feel as if I could go on for ever enumerating attractions in the procession so full was it of vivid interest.

Wonderful! would not have missed this for anything, was heard on all sides by those who were enabled the see the procession. I also heard a policeman with a Doric twang declared to his mate that he would gladly have paid £5, "aye, and mair", for a seat rather than have missed seeing so many braw soldiers. And they were a brave show, those soldiers.

The London parks were turned into camps, six thousand being in Hyde Park alone, and vast camps were in Kensington Gardens and Battersea Park. The Indians, of course, made a wonderful show in the procession, and among our own British troops I thought the Scots Greys looked perhaps the best on account of their brilliant and picturesque uniforms, which are the same as those they were at Waterloo! The weather on those two great days was all in the troops' favour, for, luckily, they did not get wet, and the grey skies are kinder to soldiers who have to stand for long hours than bright sunshine. Then in the evening we all went to see the illuminations, thousands and thousands of us all so orderly and goodnatured how is it possible to give and idea of the illuminations with which the centre of the Empire expressed its rejoicings at the crowning of the Empire's King? Picture the most gorgeous effect of lighting that Drury Lane ever produced, and imagine it magnified ten thousand fold by and artist of genius, with all London for his stage, and the skies for his background. Even the mental vision thus conjured up would give only a meagre idea of the wondrous spectacle with which millions of eyes were feasted from dusk to midnight. As the shades of evening deepened, so London began to transform itself into a city of fairy palaces full of myriad-hued splendours.

Then the bonfires on every hill, but he did not see them, one can't be everywhere at once unfortunately but I had a friend who saw ten blazing away on different heights they looked grand.

On the second day we were given seats in one of the Household stands on Constitution Hill, where we saw the procession go by soon after eleven o'clock in great comfort. At the arch end of Constitution Hill one of the largest stands was entirely covered over, and here all the Royal guests for the Coronation were seated, with the Royal children and other members of the Royal Family, to see the procession go by. We were, luckily, next to it, so we saw that the King and Queen, as they passed this Royal stand filled with their own guests, rose in their carriage and bowed to them all, whilst the others waved their hands in greeting. The Prince of Wales and his brothers, however, stood rigidly at attention, and Princess Mary was the only child who waved her hand? The King and Queen had the procession all to themselves this time, and were preceded and followed by His Majesty's troops, not only British but also those from Overseas.

On Saturday Their Majesties, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, Princess Mary, the various members of the Royal Family, and most of the foreign representatives, went down to Portsmouth, and embarked on the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" for the great Review of the Fleet, and a number of "specials" took down the rest of the guests, members of both Houses of Parliament, and so on. It was a tremendous success and the King and Queen entertained at dinner all the Admirals and chief officers of the Fleet, and saw the illuminations, whilst their various Royal guests returned to London.

At night the King and the Queen and their children mounted the 177 steps leading to the balcony of the Semaphore Tower in the dockyard, from which they were to see the illumination of the most powerful fleet that ever rode the waters.

The royal children, led by the Prince of Wales, revelled in this climb to the lofty eminence, and they ran up the whole of the steep steps without stopping once.

The royal children, I am informed, were not only delighted but amazed at the splendour of the specle which lay before them, and it is not surprising therefore, to learn that the King allowed them to remain in the tower until eleven o'clock, when the fairy ships vanished leaving again in their place the mightiest fleet the world has seen.

The Lord Mayor of London, with 400 members of the City Corporation, their wives, and friends, after, witnessing the naval review and the illuminations from a special steamer, had the unpleasant experience of being unable to land and spending the night at sea. Sir Thomas Vezey Strong thus described the occurrence yesterday:

"We had at night the splendid sight of the great fleet illuminated—a sight beyond all expectation. It was now that our high spirits were brought low. We were informed about 10 p.m. that in consequence of local currents and considerable wind, taken in conjunction with the fact that we were still closely surrounded by innumerable ships. It would be impossible or extremely difficult to turn round and get back to Southampton, at which port we had to land before we could entrain for London. I had expected that we should leave Southampton about 10-30 and reach London at one o'clock, at which time I had ordered a motor-car to meet me. The poor chauffeur waited at Waterloo till nearly nine o'clock this morning."

Once again yesterday the courtier sun shone for the King. The garden party given by their Majesties to 6,000 guests in the grounds of Buckingham Palace was held in perfect weather. The sun came out, dried the ram-soaked lawns in time, and shone all the afternoon over the most charming scene of the Coronation festivities.

The King and Queen left the palace before four o'clock to join their guests.

The Queen was escorted by the German Crown Prince. Her Majesty wore a beautiful dress of cream satin, hand-painted with pale pink flowers, and a straw hat, trimmed with ostrich plumes, of pink shade perfectly matching the flowers on the dress. The King in morning dress, followed with the German Crown Princess, who wore a quite plain but exceedingly graceful gown of pale blue.

When tea was over Court officials called into the clearing in front of the Indian tent a number of the guests with whom the King and Queen were anxious to converse. Mr. Fisher, the Australian Premier, several Labour members of Parliament, General Botha, and a number of over-sea representatives were thus honoured. Subsequently the King and Queen intimated their intention to visit the Indian representatives, and they were drawn up in a group outside their own special tent. A splendid group it was, clad in robes of richest silk, embroidered with pearls and other precious stones.

Their Majesties shook hands with all the Maharajahs and other Princes and with their ladies. Even the highest among these potentates followed the shaking and kissing of hands by profoundly bowing to their Emperor with clasped and upraised hands.

The Duke of Connaught chatted with many of the Princes after the King and Queen had passed, and many noticed with interest that General Botha and a gorgeously clad Indian Maharajah were subsequently making a tour of the ground in company. Lord Roberts, too, was at home with the Indians.

On their way back to the palace the King and Queen constantly paused to chat with acquaintances and to have presentations made to them. The veiled Begum of Bhopal, the picturesque representative of the Emperor of Abyssinia, with light brown and white hats shading their dusky faces, and the splendidly clad mission from the Emperor of China were among those who claimed their Majesties' recognition.

I heard one rather amusing incident whilst wandering about "Coronating" a French man with a friend stopped a gentleman in the street and enquired the way to somewhere. I did not catch where, "I dina kan" has the reply to my amazement the French man turned round to his friend saying "How this place? It warms with "Germans.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., Magistrate of the First Class in the Province of Sind, to be a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. P. O'Brien, First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for two months of furlough on medical certificate.

With effect from the date of expiry of the privilege leave of Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., to be Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., reverting.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlement of the Bankapur and Kalghatgi Talukas in the Dharwar District, in addition to his duties as Sub-Divisional Officer or Acting Collector of Dharwar, from 1st December to 20th September.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay is granted extraordinary furlough for three months in continuation of ordinary furlough. The extraordinary furlough has been granted interests of the Church.

Mr. G. Anderson, Professor of English and History Elphinstone College, Bombay, is granted, with effect from 1st July, furlough on medical certificate for three months in combination with the autumn vacation.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Prall, M.B., B.S. (London), I.M.S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date.

During the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Prall, M.B., B.S. (London), I.M.S., or pending further orders:—Major A. F. W. King, F.R.C.S. (E), I.M.S., to act as Health Officer of the Port and Medical Officer, European General Hospital, Aden, and Civil Administrative Medical Officer, Aden; Captain K. G. Gharpurey, I.M.S., to act as Second Class Civil Surgeon, Aden.

With effect from the 5th February vice Mr. H. D. Randall, I.C.S, promoted—Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S., to be First Assistant and to be seconded Mr. W. O. Alcock I.C.S. to be First Assistant. Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 20th February vice Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., deceased Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., to be First Assistant. Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S. to be Second Assistant and to be seconded, Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 18th March vice Mr. T. Walker, I.C.S., retired—Mr. E. G. L. Laird-Mac-Gregor, I.C.S., to be First Assistant. Mr. F. W. Allison, I

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT AT ALCAZAR.

Apology Tendered to the Consul.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 19.

Despatches from Madrid and Paris to-night point to the settlement of the Franco-Spanish dispute at Alcazar. Spain has intimated her readiness to apologise, if the French version of the Consul, M. Boisset's arrest is confirmed.

Spain is sending a new Consul to Alcazar with conciliatory instructions.

PARIS, JULY 20.

The Spanish Ambassador yesterday called on M. de Selves, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and expressed regret at the Alcazar incident. The Ambassador said the Spanish Government was anxious for cordial relations with France, and was instructing its representatives at Alcazar to that effect.

MADRID, JULY 20.

The Spanish Commandant at Alcazar reports that he has punished the offending soldiers in the Alcazar incident, and has apologised to M. Boisset.

CONGO LAND.

Germany's Demands.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The "Times" understands that Germany demands the complete cession of the coast and interior of the French Congo up to the Sanga River, including Libreville and Loango; also France's rights of pre-emption in the Congo State.

[The above message is in need of confirmation and explanation. French Congo territory is situated in Western and Central Africa, and bounded on the north-west by the Cameroons, on the north by Wadai, one of the Central Soudan States, on the east by the Bahr-el-Ghazal, on the south-east by the Congo Free State, and on the west by the Atlantic. Area about 667,000 sq. m.; population estimated at 6,000,000. It is under the control of a Governor-General, assisted by a Council of Government. It was in 1906 divided into three colonies—viz. the Gabun Colony, capital Libreville (pop.3000); the Middle Congo Colony, capital Brazzaville, and the Ubangi-Shari-Chad Colony, capital Fort de Possel. The Middle Congo Colony has an Administrator-in-Chief, the other Colonies have a Lieut.-Governor, and all three have Administrative Councils. The military forces number about 4,000. The colony entails a heavy burden on the French Colonial Budget. A railway between Libreville and the Congo is projected, and a telegraph line to connect Brazzaville with Stanley Pool in the Congo State is being laid. The exports (ivory, ebony and other woods, rubber, and palm nuts and oil) were £811,920 in 1907, and the imports £626,100.

A Convention for the delimitation of the Congo-Cameroon frontier German territory was signed April 18th, 1908.

The states of Bagirmi, Wadai, and Kanem were recognised as French by the Anglo-French agreement of March 21st, '99. Wadai which extends from Darfur to Kanem, and from French Congo to the Sahara, is the strongest native state in the Soudan. It has an estimated area of about 150,000 sq. miles and a population of about 2,000,000. The Mabas, a Mahomedan negro race, are the ruling tribe; but there are many Arabs also, and these carry on a wide commerce. The population profess adherence to the Mahdi-es-Senussi, the head of a sect which is by far the most powerful in Africa, and has its headquarters at the oasis of Kufrah, on the caravan route between Wadai and Benghazi. Kanem is a vassal state lying north-west of Wadai and north of Lake Chad, with an area of about 30,000 sq. m. and a population of about 100,000. Bagirmi, which lies south-west of Wadai, and to the south-east of Lake Chad, has an area of about 65,000 sq. m, and a population of about 1,000,000 Mahomedan negroes. At the capital, Massenia, a French Resident is stationed. The Cameroons German territory, on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, was annexed by Germany in 1884, with a coast-line of 200 miles. Inland it is bounded by Nigeria on the north-west and the French Congo on the south and west. An agreement delimiting the frontier between the Cameroons and the French Congo was signed as above stated. It is administered by an Imperial Governor, with a Government Council of three. The capital is Buea. Cocoa and tobacco are grown, rubber and timber are exported, and a flourishing trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil.]

CONSUMPTION.

"A Fast Diminishing Force."

LONDON, JULY 19.

King George has sent a telegram of sympathy to the Conference for the Prevention of Consumption.

Mr. John Burns, in his opening address, said that consumption was a fast diminishing force. He thought it would be annihilated in twenty-five years. The disease declined with better housing and social conditions and the diminution in the drink bill.

AMERICAN COTTON TARIFF.

Democrats' Bill for 40 per cent. Reduction.

NEW YORK, JULY 20.

According to the *Evening Post*, the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives has completed the draft of the Cotton Tariffs Revision Bill, which will be presented by the Democratic Caucus on the 25th instant.

The Bill is expected to pass the House of Representatives on the 29th instant.

The Bill places all rates on an *ad valorem* basis, and makes average reductions of 40 per cent. on the present duties.

ADMIRAL TOGO.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Admiral Togo to-day paid a visit to Elswick Arsenal. Sir Andrew Noble gave a banquet in his honour.

MR. BALFOUR'S HEALTH.

Rumour Contradicted.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The reported anxiety as to Mr. Balfour's health is contradicted.

THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

Prohibition of Indian Opium Asked for.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, JULY 19.

Pursuant to Article III of the Opium Agreement, China has requested the prohibition of the importation of Indian opium into Manchuria, Szechuan and Shan-ei.

The request is not likely to be entertained until proof is forthcoming of compliance with Article VII in Canton.

[Article III of the Agreement, it will we remembered, stated: "Indian opium shall not be conveyed to provinces, which shall prove the local suppression of production, providing Shanghai and Canton are the last ports to be closed," while Article VII ran as follows: "China will forthwith remove provincial restrictions on wholesale Indian opium, and will not permit further taxation at the port of entry; otherwise Britain will suspend or terminate the agreement."]

THE PERSIAN REBELLION.

Strong Expeditions Starting from Teheran.

LATER.

The Mejlis has empowered the Government to proclaim the most vigorous martial law.

An expedition will start immediately against the ex-Shah, consisting of five hundred Bakhtiaris, five hundred reformed cavalry and a number of volunteers, while 2,000 Bakhtiaris are marching against Salar-ed-Dauleh.

TEHERAN, JULY 20.

It is understood that Persia contemplates presenting a strong note to the British and Russian Legations, recalling Persia's frequent representations on the subject of the ex-Shah's intrigues since his departure, and expressing surprise and regret at Russia's failure to observe the promise contained in Article 11 of the Protocol of August 25th, 1909. Persia maintains that Russia will be responsible for any disorders or loss to property resulting from the ex-Shah's landing.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg affirm that Russia was wholly ignorant of the ex-Shah's escape.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

Australian Ship Ready to Start.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The ship "Aurora," of the Australian Antarctic expedition, leaves London on Tuesday. It calls at Cape Town, and proceeds from there to Hobart, where it embarks the leader, Doctor Mawson, and his staff. The expedition is taking a monoplane, which is now being tested at Brooklands.

SIR Wm. WILCOCKS.

Resigns his Appointment under the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 20.

Sir William Willcocks, the adviser to the Ministry of Public Works, has resigned.

ROYAL VISIT TO EDINBURGH.

LONDON, JULY 19.

To-day was a bank-holiday in Edinburgh. The King and Queen attended a brilliant ceremony at the dedication of the Chapel of the Order of the Thistle in the south-east corner of St. Giles' Cathedral. Great crowds were present, and Their Majesties were everywhere received with loud cheers.

CARDIFF STRIKE RIOTS.

Strong Body of London Police Called in.

LONDON, JULY 19.

A body of London police, 120 strong, has arrived in Cardiff, while 200 troops at Newport have been warned to hold themselves in readiness.

A mass meeting of workers of all classes to-day passed a resolution to cease work till the shipowners recognised the Seamen's Union.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Consultation of Dominion Premiers.

LONDON, JULY 19.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Harcourt announced that the Dominion Premiers were consulted about the Japanese Treaty. Mr Harcourt added that the Premiers unanimously approved it.

IMPERIAL APPEAL COURT.

Proposals of Government Issued.

LONDON, JULY 20.

A blue book is published, summarising the proposals of the Imperial Government in connection with the Imperial Court of Appeal, to which the members of the Imperial Conference agreed.

It is proposed to combine the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council into a Supreme Court of Appeal of the Empire.

The Government will add two selected judges to the Lords of Appeal and the practice of the Judicial Committee will be modified, in accordance with the wishes of the Dominion representatives, by allowing a dissentient judge to give reasons in Dominion cases.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Clauses Ten and Eleven Adopted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 20.

Clause 10 of the Insurance Bill was adopted yesterday evening by a narrow majority, Mr. Lloyd George refusing to burden the Treasury by making the concessions demanded on all sides of the House.

Discussion on Clause 11 continued all night, the Labour members vehemently objecting to the exclusion of persons receiving at the same time benefits under the Compensation Act. A division was forced, despite an earnest appeal of Mr. Lloyd George. The clause was adopted by 99 votes to 23.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Indians' Brilliant Win Over Somerset.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The match between the Indians and Somersetshire resulted to-day in the victory of the Indians by one wicket. The weather was fine, when the match was resumed.

The Indians began badly, losing four more wickets for 39 runs, including that of Bajana, who was out for a "duck." Bajana is suffering from gastritis.

Then a splendid stand took place between Shivram and Balu. Shivram's score was 113 not out and Balu's 55. When the Indians wanted three runs to win, Braund missed Shivram.

County Matches.

Kent beat Worcestershire, at Maidstone, by 154 runs.

Warwickshire beat Sussex, at Chichester, by 80 runs.

Middlesex beat Hampshire, at Southampton, by 127 runs.

Surrey drew with Gloucestershire at Bristol, but led on the first innings.

Essex drew with Yorkshire at Sheffield, but gained a first innings victory.

Notts defeated Lancashire, at Manchester, by eight wickets.

ENGLISH RACING.

Liverpool Summer Cup.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The probable starters in the Liverpool Summer Cup with jockeys are :—

Decision	F. Wootton
King Midas	Maher
Eudorus	Clark
Rathlea	Earl
Dalnacraig	Rickaby
Atty	Donoghue
Raise the Wind	Fitton
Zonzal	G. McCall
Humorist	Winter
Persism	Trigg
Clannish	Jelliss

The betting is: 3 to 1 against Decision; 6 to 1 against King Midas and Persism; 8 to 1 against Atty; 100 to 7 against Clannish.

The Result.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The following was the result of the Liverpool Summer Cup :—

Dalnacraig	1
King Midas	2
Humorist	3

Eleven ran. Won by two lengths, with a neck between the second and third.

Betting at the start.—100 to 8 against Dalnacraig, 7 to 1 against King Midas, and 100 to 7 against Humorist.

Rathlea was ridden by Crisp.

EMPIRE DAY RIFLE CUP.

Winning Team From Jubbulpore.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The winners of the Schumacher's Empire Day Rifle Cup are the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, of Jubbulpore, with an aggregate of 3,604.

The 10th Hussars, of Rawalpindi, whose score is 3,218, win in addition to the third prize a special mounted units' prize.

The Witwatersrand Rifles, with a score of 2,703, win the dismounted units' prize for non-regulars.

A list of the leaders in this competition is as follows :—

2nd Royal Fusiliers	3,604
2nd Hampshire Regt.	3,428
10th Hussars	3,218
106th Hazaras	3,145
6th Inniskillings	3,135
Marine Artillery, Portsmouth	2,907
108th Infantry	2,830
29th Punjabis	2,812
Witwatersrand Rifles	2,703
38th Dogras	2,656
2nd Berkshires	2,635
H. M. S. Pembroke	2,615
35th Sikhs	2,593
1st Lancasters	2,578
2nd Rifles	2,567
15th Sikhs	2,540
90th Punjabis	2,540

THE BISLEY MEETING.

Indian Volunteers' Prize.

LONDON, JULY 20.

At Bisley yesterday, Mr. Donald Smith won the cup for the highest scorer among Indian Volunteers.

The Stock Exchange Competition was won by Captain Forbes, of Ceylon, with a score of 98.

Clifford, a Canadian private, won the Prince of Wales' prize with a score of 81. Tiffin, of Rhodesia, was second with 80.

A Scotsman and a Welshman tied for first place in the competition for the Alexandra Prize with scores of 69 each.

Irvine, of Tientsin, was third with a score of 68.

PALGHAT MUNICIPALITY.

Protest against Government's Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 20.

A public meeting was held at Madras yesterday, at the Victoria Hall, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, to protest against the action of the Government in regard to the Palghat Municipal Council. The Chairman referred first to the assassination of Mr. Ashe and a resolution expressing abhorrence at the dastardly deed and sympathising with Mrs. Ashe was moved from the chair, the whole assembly standing. Telegrams from several prominent gentlemen, sympathising with the object of the meeting, were read.

The following resolutions were passed :—(1) This meeting of the citizens of Madras desires to give expression to its feeling of intense surprise and deep dissatisfaction which the action of the local Government in interfering with the freedom of action of the Municipal Council of Palghat, especially by its order, dated 14th June, 1911, in relation to eight elected councillors, has caused in the public mind, and is of opinion that the treatment accorded to the said councillors constitutes a serious infringement of the rights of members of Municipal councils and will have the effect of deterring men of self-respect and of independence of character from serving on such councils. (2) This meeting is of opinion that the action taken by the Madras Government under Section 19 of the District Municipalities Act is retrograde and unconstitutional, a step tending to defeat the ends of local self-Government, and, that, in order to promote the freedom of opinion and of action among the members of municipal bodies and the genuine growth of local self-government, it is desirable and necessary that the powers of the local Government in this Presidency in regard to the removal of Municipal councillors should, by an amendment in the law, be restricted and brought into conformity with that which other local Governments in India possess. (3) That the Chairman of this meeting be authorised to communicate the above resolutions to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, to the Government of India and to the local Government.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JULY 20.

Sir John Hewett has been to Agra to put the Circuit House in order for the residence of H. M. the Queen during H. M. the King's absence in Nepal. The house already contains a large stock of valuable property which was specially imported for the use of the German Crown Prince last December. This stock will be added to and a special officer has been deputed to go into the minutest details.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

Two durwans of a coolie recruiting depot, at Hatia Bagan, have been arrested on charges of wrongful confinement and theft. One Wahid Ali and his wife came down from Suri and at Burdwan a coolie recruiter spoke to them offering good terms. They came to Calcutta and were taken to the depot, but, on getting there, they refused to enter, whereupon the two durwans, it is alleged, dragged them in and robbed them.

A CORONATION EPISODE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JULY 20.

A case, which is the outcome of the Coronation celebrations, occurred at Howrah. It was alleged that while the celebrations were going on on Coronation Day one, Dwarka Nath Mukerjee, intimidated one, Ambika Paraanik, by firing a gun into the latter's house. Dwarka Nath was prosecuted before a Deputy Magistrate of Howrah who convicted the accused under Section 506 of the Indian Penal Code and fined him Rs. 20.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

At next Saturday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council a number of amendments will be moved in the rules for the conduct of the Bengal Council and the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Bill will be referred to a Select Committee. Two short Bills will also be introduced, one relating to the transfer of certain functions of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and the other to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the law of landlord and tenant in the Orissa Division. After the Council meeting is over there will be a meeting of the Finance Committee.

HYDERABAD (SIND) DRAINAGE.

Dr. Turner's Expert Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 20.

Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of Bombay, visited Hyderabad (Sind) by a special invitation on Monday last and inspected the drainage system of that city with a view to give his opinion as to the feasibility of the underground system of drainage and to study the question, on the spot, of underground versus surface drainage. He examined for two days successively the out-falls, water-works and areas of the town proper which contain the narrowest and most congested lanes. Yesterday morning he attended a special meeting of the Municipal Councillors and briefly stated his views which will be followed later on by detailed opinion, and answered numerous questions on the subject.

Rao Bahadur Bulchand Dayaram, President of the Municipality, introduced him in a brief speech to the Councillors, after which Dr. Turner gave brief outlines of his opinion and stated that after an examination of the conditions of the city and considering the natural advantages of the levels and falls that it possessed as also the habits and ways of the people and the character of the houses, lanes and alleys he thought an underground system would be far more suitable and sanitary than a surface system, however well laid out.

THE "C. and M. Gazette" understands that His Majesty the King-Emperor will present new colours to the 18th Infantry during his visit to Delhi for the Durbar.

UNDER the Punjab Municipal Act of 1891, the local Government has, by order, exempted the property of visitors to the Delhi Durbar Camp next December from the payment of the Municipal Octroi tax.

THE MIDNAPUR DAMAGE SUIT.

Nearing the End.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

The end of the Midnapur damage suit is in sight now. This is the longest case ever held in India. "The trial commenced in the middle of August last year, and hearing continued daily. Mr. Dutt, Counsel for the plaintiff, has promised that he would finish his arguments to-morrow. In course of his argument, Mr. Dutt observed that taking advantage of the various incidents at Midnapur the other side deliberately concocted a story, which they knew to be false, with a view to establish a bigger conspiracy than what was discovered in Alipore.

Mr. Norton—That is not the issue of the case. Mr. Dutt's contention is that Peary (the plaintiff) was only arrested in order to extort a confession.

Mr. Dutt—If Mr. Norton does not vary from it, my arguments before your Lordship will finish by to-morrow.

Mr. Norton—I have never varied from it.

Mr. Justice Fletcher—I shall be very glad of it. You cannot go behind this that Political situation in Midnapur was very unsatisfactory, immediately you get that the authorities are bound to take action. The only question is a conspiracy which was actually true, whether in fact they knew it to be true or believed it to be true, whether a bomb conspiracy is conducted in this manner by playing harmoniums and making speeches or whether one expects it to be conducted in secret.

Mr. Dutt.—Their position is that, because there was this in Midnapur, the authorities had no other alternative but to accept their position.

Mr. Justice Fletcher.—They say that if, in fact, it was not true the state of Midnapur was such that they believed it to be true.

Mr. Dutt.—If it was merely Peary's case it could have been despatched in three weeks' time, but the other side want the evidence gone into "de novo" in the other four suits in which defendants are the same.

Mr. Norton.—It never has been my case.

Mr. Dutt—We shall have another five years.

Mr. Norton—None of us will be alive five years hence at this rate.

Mr. Justice Fletcher—I am quite sure, I shall have no more of the Midnapur case. It is more favourable to the Counsel than to the Judge.

Mr. Dutt—The Government have money. It is no question of money on the other side. The case is proceeding.

THE "GERMAN COUNT."

Condition Becomes More Serious.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

The condition of Rudolf Stallmann, the "German Count," has grown more serious and his attending physician is considerably alarmed over the present symptoms which indicate acute kidney trouble. It is the opinion of another physician, that Stallmann's present condition is partially due to the chloral he recently took. The young man has had several bad attacks and is closely confined to his bed at his hotel. The "Count's" illness may tend to complicate matters still more should any decision be reached shortly. His attendance in court now seems improbable for some time, while in the case of extradition, he does not appear to be able to travel. Nothing is known beyond the fact that the Government might allow extradition. It is reported that the officials are in communication with the German authorities to ascertain what connection, if any, the "Count" may have with certain political matters affecting the German Government.

INDIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

Interesting Historical Discoveries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The annual report of the Director General of Archæology for the year 1908-09 published to-day, gives an interesting account of the work of conservation, fresh acquisitions and exploration throughout India. In the field of exploring strenuous work was done by the department and their energies were directed towards the discovery of the famous Kanishka Stupa near Peshawar some time ago. There can be no question of the remarks of Mr. Marshall that these are the actual relics referred to by the Chinese pilgrim, Huien Tsiang, in his account of the Kanispka Stupa. The second important work of exploration, which the department made, was the discovery of an unique record relating to the Greek rulers of the Punjab. This find of historical interest was made on the site of the ancient city of Vidisa in Gwalior State.

A discovery of popular interest resulted from the further excavation of the palace of Akbar in the Agra Fort. It appears that at some time subsequent to the completion of the Jahangiri Mahal a replica of its facade was erected across the Western end of Akbar's zenana, the two facades together presenting an imposing frontage of 430 feet in length.

During the year under review, the total expenditure of the department was about Rs. 5,69,398 of which Rs. 1,01,440 were alloted to the local Governments to assist them in special archæological work. Rs. 2,27,832 were spent on the Archæological Department and Rs. 3,33,382 were spent on conservation and excavation including grants-in-aid from Imperial revenues.

SIR LOUIS DANE'S RETURN.

Official changes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 20.

On the return of Sir Louis Dane on 5th August, the Hon'ble Mr. Douie will revert to his substantive post of First Financial Commissioner, and Mr. Meredith to that of Officiating Second Financial Commissioner, Mr. Maynard returning to Rawalpindi as Commissioner.

Mr. Fenton will return to duty on the expiry of his leave on 28th July. Mr. Tollington will revert to the post of Revenue Secretary and Mr. Humphreys, now acting as Revenue Secretary, will take one month's leave.

THE Punjab Municipal Bill which was passed in the Provincial Council during the last session has received the assent of the Governor-General-in-Council.

A REPLY has been received to the petition recently presented to the Viceroy by the Residency Club, at Lucknow, against the transfer of the club premises to Volunteers. It states that the petition has been referred to the Home Department for consideration.

EN PASSANT.

THE illustrated Home Papers for the past two weeks have had little space except for Coronation pictures, with the interspersion of the minima of descriptive text by more or less prominent writers. Among the latter in the "Daily Mail" issue of the great event appears the name of Marie Corelli, but there is little in it to suggest the sensational genius upon which she has built up her reputation, unless it can be inferred in her brief reference to "an universal outburst of Loyalty at a time when Radicalism and Socialism guide, for the nonce, the destinies of the nation."

A paragraphist in that popular Weekly "M. A. P." in turn, gives vent to a growl or two, more or less cynical, on the exclusiveness of the ceremonial arrangements in Westminster Abbey. The chief reasons are that the Church of England monopolised the Service, while irresponsible schoolboys, who are no symbol of the Empire, as leading un-Official Citizens of the several Dominions and Provinces would be,—were selected to give the shouts of Loyalty. On the question of 'Homage' it is asked why Peers, who would swear fealty to any degree however obsequious (sic), were the sole actors rather than Labour Members, Colonial Premiers "and Mr. Bernard Shaw". This last reference is ultra-ironical of course.

Obviously the Abbey bore the aspect of a "packed" assembly, but it is not there that one turns for the vindication of the strength and display of Loyalty. This inborn conviction was rather demonstrated by the thousands in the streets and thoroughfares of the great city who voluntarily accepted physical strain and discomfort (it is said that some people must have stood for twelve hours) to catch a glimpse of their Monarch, who as representing a mere principle is more to the ordinary populace than might be generally thought, but who in the person of a King—attached in the first degree to wife, to children, and to home,—has grown shoulder high in the best affections of the true Briton.

This latter quality will appeal least to the millions of India in their estimate of the King-Emperor. Pomp and show will be the leading factor, and doubtless the coming Durbar at Delhi will outshine even the glories of London in these particulars. So far we have only the merest whispers of what Bombay's part is to be in welcoming the Royal Pair. The proposed Exhibition of Old Bombay should, however, be a leading feature. We have not escaped the 'bathos' altogether, and it may be that King George (though one of the most unaffected of mortals) will be held susceptible to the disadvantages of Tramway posts in the middle of thoroughfares, or to the disfigurement of the walls of the Queen's Road crematorium by advertisements, and both will be tabooed as a result of recent deliberations of our 'City Fathers'.

The state of the roads is a constant theme of complaint, and the writer, who has the misfortune to depend on a motor-car of the run-about, and non-flexible, type, as a means of doing his work, and therefore in a chronic state of "changing-down-to-the first-gear" (with its attendant music), is in full sympathy with those who growl most. One scarcely need be a genius of observance in things around to conclude that the wear and tear of our roads is due in a 90 per cent. degree, to carts taking cotton from Colaba to mill-land. Where was the foresight of our administrators in the past? may well be asked. Cotton dealers might have been equally attracted towards the North of the Island as to the extreme South, where no facility ever existed for building mills. This disadvantage to the bona-fide residential and general business part of the town has since been recognised, and practically voted a nuisance and public danger, so that we are within a measurable distance of amelioration. It is wonderfully easy to be wise after an event. I suffer from the complaint myself. In the meantime I should like to know what proportion these carts that, admittedly, do the greatest damage to the roads, contribute towards repairs. And being conscious of the uncontrollable exorbitance of their demands, I should advise, at once, a levy of, say, one anna a bale, to be devoted to road improvement, with a fixed tariff for hire.

Bombay is not altogether barren of amusements and recreation just now, though they are confined chiefly to moving pictures on the one hand and to cricket on the other. At the time of writing we are looking forward to Mr. Henry Dallas' introduction of "The Follies" at the Novelty Theatre, which promises an agreeable change from present monopolies. We have not heard much of Mr. Dallas of late, and there are probably many who wonder when he is going to give the public a "taste of his quality" before the footlights, again? The play-going folk of something over a decade ago could not fail to have recognised in him one of the most versatile actors, and finished elocutionists, who ever came out to this country.

This brings to mind that one of the leading members of his Company in the days referred to, that doyen of old-time comedy—lies in an unmarked grave in the Cemetery at Sewri. I refer to Jas. B. Ferrell, the "Farren" of the Indian stage, whose talents might well have demanded from colleagues (or contemporaries) the modest tribute to memory afforded by a block of stone. If this should catch the eye of Freemasons of the era alluded to, they might make a start towards this object. It would be some return for what the deceased (a staunch old Mason) did in the cause of Charities of the Order "in the day of his success," or apart from this, that he was a more or less "persona grata" in many Lodges in Calcutta and Bombay.

The first part of fixtures of the now celebrated Harwood Football League has terminated. So far the two Military teams stand at the head, the Royal Warwicks assuming the premier position, which is not likely to be altered. It is difficult to estimate their real strength, for they greatly outclass every local team, hence speculation against the time when they may meet other Military combinations remains of an open kind. But the second place in the final disposition is a matter of doubt, and increased interest will follow matches in the division just started. The Bombay Gymkhana should be the closest runners up, although they have failed to maintain the reputation they entered the lists with.

LE TATILLON.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Provisions have been sanctioned regarding the appointment of an Acting School-master of Sergeants to the British Infantry Battalions being made applicable to India.

Consequent on the reorganisation of the Ordnance Department, the officers of the Army Ordnance Corps, (Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery) will be henceforth stationed at the places mentioned below to carry out in the divisional areas indicated, or elsewhere if specially ordered, the orders issued by the Director of Ordnance Inspectors for their guidance.

Headquarters Divisional Areas :—

No. 1, Rawalpindi, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 divisions and the Bannu, Derajat and Kohat Brigades.

No. 2, Quetta. Nos. 4 and 7 Divisions; the Karachi defence, Quetta and other internal defences in the areas.

No. 3, Bombay. The Bombay and Aden coast defences and the Aden Brigade.

No. 4, Kirkee. The 5th, 6th and 9th divisions and internal defences in the area.

No. 5, Calcutta. The 8th division, the Hugli and Rangoon defences and the Burma division.

SIMLA, JULY 20.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant C. L. Zeiglar and Lieutenant J. C. Crocker and the latter has been posted to 26th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Major J. S. Dallas, 83rd Infantry, has been appointed Second-in-Command of that Regiment.

A COMMITTEE of St. John Ambulance Association has been formed for the Lucknow District and classes of instruction have been opened.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

IV

Having now exhausted the few and simple principles underlying the original calls with the doubles of Two Spades, and One Club, as really belonging to that part of the theory, very little remains—outside the sphere of card judgment, which happily does not lend itself to rules and conventions. For the benefit of those (it is hard to believe that there really are any such) who have not followed with absorbed and reverent attention the course of these papers, let me here summarize the original bid in the order of their merit.

1. Always if you reasonably can call No Trumps. Call No Trumps on lighter hands than were considered in Straight Bridge to justify that call. For two very good reasons if no more. (a) If there is anything particularly formidable against you, your opponents are pretty sure to overcall you. In Straight Bridge once you were committed to a No Trump declaration, the leader might double you with eight or nine sitters in his hand, and you had no escape. Even in less terrible circumstances, you were liable to find, if you happened to be a bold dashing player (as I hope all my readers are) that the balance of hearts or diamonds, or even the all-round balance of trick-making cards was heavily against you. So that you were completely knocked out, not only losing the value of the tricks, but the game as well.

It is obvious that this kind of calamity must, or ought to be comparatively rare at Auction Bridge. True there are players, not a few, who delight in lying by, ambushing their strength in a discreet silence, in the hope of breaking your contract by one or two tricks, rather than themselves making a bid for the game. But this is seldom wise. The game first and last, and always the game should be the motto of all players. And when you have a reasonable chance of making the game in hearts, for example, it is usually bad policy to let a No Trump call by. So that if you have opened with a very light sketchy No Trump, you are almost sure to be overcalled before the bid comes round to you again or that auction is thus closed. Besides as mentioned before it is an extremely common case for two of the four players, to have reasonably promising No Trump hands, and the dealer by taking the initiative puts his opponent in a very awkward and exasperating position.

I recollect not so long ago, one dealer calling. No Trumps on a fair, but not remarkably good hand, score game all, love all. The fourth player had a very much better No Trumper, without any preponderant strength in either red suit. He hesitated long but at last took what was I think in the circumstances the right course and overcalled with Two No Trumps. It can seldom be right to do this, but it is equally true, that on occasions it must be. Here was a case in point, and the result justified the overcall, E. and W. won the game and the rubber.

Again if you are overcalled by W. your partner may give you some most useful help and encouragement. This raises a common point, yet one of some delicacy. Suppose S. calls No Trumps with a light hand (and this should always be at least if not presumed, allowed for) W. calls Two Diamonds, N. has a mighty poor hand, but four diamonds to the Queen; should he now tell his partner that he holds that suit by calling Two No Trumps? His position would be stronger of course if he held the Ace or the King safely guarded, but the principle is virtually the same. Ordinarily it is submitted that when N. holds the suit in which his partner's No Trump has been overcalled, he should raise his partner to two No Trumps. The corollary should be, not that N. is going to make any tricks in the adversaries' long suit, but that he holds it guarded. It is not always possible to say when a suit is securely guarded, unless of course N. has one of the standard conventional guards which no hostile combination can defeat, of which the commonest example is the Virgin tierce. For instance this befell only yesterday, S. overcalled in Hearts, N. (instead of going Two No Trumps) Doubled. S. rightly or wrongly understood this as a stronger and more positive assurance than raising in the No Trump call, that the heart suit at any rate was safe (I should have said that the double came on Three Hearts over Two No Trumps) and as he had not a single heart in his hand but a very good and promising No Trumper outside, he went for the game with three No Trumps. He was doubled, and on Hearts being led, N. put down four to the Jack which looked certainly like a guard, but proved not to be so, and N. and S. went down two tricks. Had the H. suit been guarded E. would have been quite justified in his bid of Three No Trumps and would easily have made it. As it was he could not get a trick in hearts nor a single lead from N.

If your partner voluntarily takes you out of your One No Trump into Two Diamonds or two Hearts, he ought to mean only one thing, "I have a long suit of Diamonds or Hearts as the case may be, but not self-established or much use in No Trumps. It remains then for you to decide whether you will overcall him, after he has told you what sort of hand he has, or leave him to play it on his red suit.

2. If you can't go no Trumps, try to call Hearts or Diamonds, if you have any reasonable chance of making your bid good. Both are attacking calls, both may win the game, and both afford your partner an opportunity of backing you up and pushing the opponents should you be overcalled. I reserve the question of calls made simply to drive the original caller into a higher contract, for a later paper. When you call a Heart or a Diamond originally, you mean no more than that if you are let alone and your partner has an average hand you expect to make your contract good.

It is submitted that you do not mean that you have any particular honours in the suit, or that it is of a definite length. Nor should your partner hastily infer that it will be of any great help to him in No Trumps should he desire to take you out into that game. But this much he may be sure of that he can't be wiped on out absolutely in your originally called suit, should he prefer to play No Trumps.

3. When you cannot make an attacking call you must either call a misery spade (which does not necessarily mean that you have nothing at all but, only that you haven't enough to make it worth while talking about), or invite your partner to go into No Trumps by calling Two or Three Spades, as the case may be, or One or Two Clubs. (Remember One Club means the same as Two Spades), and two Clubs the same as three Spades. And the meaning is that this Two Spades or One Club, "Partner I have the Spade or the Club suit guarded with a likely early trick in that suit (according as you have called Spades or Clubs) and some support in other suits. So though I don't feel good for No Trumps myself, if you have a decent hand make it No Trumps by all means." Three Spades or Two Clubs, "Partner, I have fire sitting tricks for you in Spades or Clubs as the case may be, but nothing, else to talk about. So if you can go No Trumps on that, please do."

Note.—Unless you are virtually dead, never leave your partner in with two of three Spades or one or two Clubs. It is, of course, much better to leave him in, when you really are weak with his three Spades or two Clubs, than with two spade or one club. This is obvious. In the latter case, always take him out if you possibly can by calling your own best suit or overcalling in his, so that with that information, he can himself raise his first bid, to no trumps if he wishes to do so. Last, as to the strength required for no trumps at Auction. This should usually be left to the judgment of players, but as a large number are lacking in that useful requisite, a rule of thumb is often serviceable. For a No Trump, using the old Roberteon scale, (I do not think Hellespont's elaborated scale is any improvement on it) a nineteen point hand is always good enough, and if you are daring you may try it on an eighteen point hand. When you are inviting your partner to go no trumps, you ought to hold at least a twelve point hand, and possibly not less than a fourteen point hand.

ACE OF SPADES.

THE Union Minister for Finance has issued to the Government Departments in South Africa a circular pointing out that the financial prospects are such as to necessitate the utmost care. The estimates of expenditure approved by Parliament, were admittedly inflated and were framed on a basis altogether too extravagant for the Union's resources. The Minister, accordingly, urges that no expenditure that can be avoided shall be incurred.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

THE HON. PEGGY, by G. B. Lancester (Constable).—This book is dedicated "to all those who wish to know and love the open roads of England". It is in fact an account of a motor tour through England, well and interestingly written, but has a rather impossible love story running through it, the Hon. Peggy being the heroine.

THE CHARM OF COPENHAGEN, by Ethel C. Hargrove (Methuen).—An informal, enjoyable, and instructing series of sketches of Denmark and its people. Copenhagen, with its somewhat Parisian atmosphere, is ably described, but the best chapters in this realistic and delightful volume are those dealing with "Home Life in Denmark," "Danish Children," and "The Peasants."

THUS SAITH MRS. GRUNDY, by Miss Annesley Kenealy (Long)—Miss Kenealy has taken up the theme which is very popular just now with novelists—of girls being dissatisfied with their home surroundings. The heroine in "Thus Saith Mrs. Grundy" is unhappy at home, her father keeps a stationer's shop in a small town; she tires of the narrow ways, so goes to London, where she has a bad time and being a handsome woman is easily attracted by the wealthy Lord Allan offers her—tofind out the bitterness later. Not a book to place in the way of youthful readers.

THE CLAW by Cynthia Stockley (Hurst and Blackett.)—A story of South Africa into which the Matabele War and Wilson's Stand are introduced. The heroine Deirdre Saurin thinks her lover has been killed in the war, and as the saying goes, all is fair in love and war. Maurice Stair persuades her to marry him, knowing the lover to be alive. This loveless marriage is a very unhappy one, the authoress contrives a clever ending out of the muddle and all comes right.

SHEPHERDS OF BRITAIN by Adelaide L. J. Gossett (Constable).—Is a wonderful collection of scenes and incidents of shepherd life from the works of many famous writers. It covers a period of about 400 years. One never realised before what an immense range is that of shepherd lore in general, its extraordinary and intimate relation to the national life and history of the British Isles, and the fact that the shepherds of to-day from practically the only link between past and present, for, as Mr. H. Somerset Bullock remarks in a delightful passage ("Training the Sheep Dog") that is given in the book, and quoted on the title-page, "The shepherd's life has changed less with the change of years than that of any other calling." There are shepherds at this moment pursuing their peaceful avocation on the rich South Downs, in Lincolnshire, on the North Country fells, in Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and the Hebrides, under almost exactly similar conditions to those of their predecessor—often their direct ancestors, for the shepherd's calling, more than any other, is one that descends from father to son—from time immemorial, or ever the Romans came to Britain; while often these shepherds actually retain the nomenclature and the idiosyncrasies of their forefathers, transmitted through many generations. They are sole survivors of a bygone age. The book is a delightful one; it will be hailed alike by lovers of Nature and literature, by antiquarians and philologists, by students of history and of folk-lore, and even by all intelligent business folk who are concerned with our literally "staple" industry, the manufacture of woollen goods.

RACHEL by Francis Gribble (Chapman and Hall)—This is a delightful history, for it presents a most sympathetic study of the great tragedienne as woman rather than as actress, though, naturally, it is impossible to divorce Rachel's stage career from what her latest biographer terms "her real life." A wonderful career hers was, from the moment when, a mere child not yet seventeen years of age, she graduated literally "from the gutter" to the stage, and was declared "the most astounding and amazing little girl which the present generation has ever seen on the boards of a theatre." Even in her most brilliant days, when, from Queen Victoria and the Czar of Russia downwards, all Europe paid homage to her, the shadow of her coming doom lay upon her she died of consumption. She realised it fully and forcibly when she created her famous role of "Adrienne Lecouvreur," as she told Legouve when he spoke of her wonderful acting at a rehearsal, where there was no one to see or applaud. "It was not for Adrienne I wept, but for myself. I suddenly had a strange premonition that I should die young, like her. . . I was thinking that time would soon carry away every trace of my talent, and that nothing would remain of what had once been Rachel." The finest trait in Rachel's character was undoubtedly her sincere love for and loyalty to her own humble relatives, a trait typical of the daughters of her race.

Mr. Francis George Heath is well known as an industrious publicist, for whom the charms of Nature have always had an attraction. He is less familiar, we fancy, in the role of political economist, but Messrs. P. S. King and Son will shortly publish an elaborate volume from his pen which is expected to display his qualities to advantage. "British Rural Life and Labour" is an attempt to deal exhaustively with the social and economic condition of the rural labourers in the United Kingdom. After discussing classifications of labour terms of employment, and similar problems, Mr. Heath proceeds to a study of wages, housing food, and other social conditions in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, supplying at the same time a full array of tables illustrating the points discussed. Here the reader may compare the average weekly wages of ordinary farm labourers in every county in England, the average weekly quantity of food consumed, and similar valuable statistical comparisons. The whole record is to be complete in a single volume, which it is claimed, should be particularly useful to members of Parliament and members of urban and rural district councils.

The glory of the Assembly Rooms at Bath has long since faded into oblivion, but those who have visited the place, and marked its tired air of rusty splendour, must, if they have any sort of imagination, have felt some stirring of interest for the fashionable days of the eighteenth century, when everyone of quality went to "The Bath" some time during the year, and played "ombre" beneath the glittering chandeliers. Many such memories are to be recalled, during the coming autumn; by the publication of Miss Clementina Black's monograph upon "The Linleys of Bath" which appears in the list of Mr. Martin Secker. It was to a Miss Linley, as all the world knows that Richard Brinsley Sheridan was married; but fewer people are acquainted with the fortunes of Thomas Linley "pere et fils," who took so lively a part in the once fashionable concerts in the old Assembly Rooms upon the hill. Thomas Linley the elder was at a later date the musical director of Drury Lane Theatre, and responsible for the music in "The Duenna," which Sheridan produced at that house in 1775. There will be many unpublished letters in Miss Black's promising volume to say nothing of various reproductions from portraits by Reynolds, Gainsborough, and other giants of the art world of the eighteenth century.

It is a sound idea of the directors of that excellent institution, the Medici Society, to publish an illustrated edition of "Everymen," which has never yet appeared in a form quite worthy of its literary and historical significance. The press-work of the Medici Society is already recognised as without rival in dignity and beauty, and the pictures are to be from water-colours by Mr. J. H. Amschewitz, who recently secured the commission to paint the cartoons decorating the walls of the Town Hall at Liverpool.

Hannah More is to find a new biographer this autumn in Miss Annette Meakin, whose study of a singularly fascinating personality has been accepted by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. Although Hannah More's name is familiar to every person of education, it is probable that not many readers could give off hand a list of her writings, or even an intelligible account of her life and friendships. Miss Meakin's volume will, therefore, fill a gap. It supplies an animated record of her subject's relations with such distinguished people as Johnson and Burke, Reynolds and Garrick, Porteous and Horne. It also reminds students of Hannah More's excursions into popular literature excursions more highly regarded in her own day than at the present time. Altogether this should make a human and sympathetic record of a noble and unselfish life.

Wreckage has been found on No. 5, Howick Island which has given rise to the belief that at last something has been discovered concerning the German Government yacht "Seestern," which left Brisbane on the 3rd June, 1909, for the German possessions in the Pacific and was never heard of again. There have been found two brass stanchions, which apparently had been attached to the bridge ladder of the yacht. It is also reported that there are three hatches with brass rings in them on the island.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

Calcutta Medal.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club held a competition on Wednesday and Thursday mornings for the Calcutta Silver Challenge Medal, to be retained for one year, the winner also receiving a prize equal to the entrance sweepstakes. Forty-six players entered for the competition, but only 19 returned complete cards for the 18 holes; 33 sent in their names after the first 9 holes on Wednesday. Jessop with a net score of 80 won the medal and prize—two rounds of 43 and 39. This player has been doing consistently well this year and twice tied with England before losing the Blackheath Handicap prize a month ago. The course was easier on Thursday morning, and three scores of 39 were put in.

	1st	2nd	H'cap.	Net Score.
J W Jessop ...	43	39	— 2	80
H E Harrington...	51	46	—16	81
F W Mann ...	46	54	—18	82
H S Adair ...	42	39	+ 2	83
M F Nicholson ...	41	42	For	83
J E P Curry ...	50	49	—16	83
A Gittins , ...	42	39	+ 2	83
H E D Simon ...	49	50	—16	83
A L S Roberts ...	41	42	+ 2	85
C F Eranderburg...	43	55	—18	85
G F D Tennant...	46	45	— 4	87
L Thacker ...	45	48	— 6	87
K W Barlee ...	49	48	—10	87
H P T Lattey ...	43	46	— 1	88
J J Moir ...	53	55	—18	90
C H Roberts ...	49	43	Scr	92
S Gaddum ...	51	55	—14	92
H F Busch ...	50	46	— 4	92
A T Sturrock ...	52	46	— 3	93

GYMKHANA RACING AT KIRKEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 20.

A large and distinguished gathering was present this evening, to witness the first day's Gymkhana Racing at Kirkee. His Excellency Sir George and Lady Clarke were present as well as the Hon'ble Mr. Morrison and the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, Members of the Council and General Swann and General Barter, besides several ladies. The Band of the 127th Baluchis played a selection of music during the evening and helped to enliven the proceedings. Out of a card of seven events, practically five favourites won, but at prohibitive odds. The exceptions were when Kooyong beat Wee Nan and when Daulat reached home four lengths ahead of the favourite and several more in front of his field. There was a second enclosure where a Crown and Anchor table and an improvised tote helped to vary the proceedings. The events were got off to time and on the whole a pleasant afternoon's sport was witnessed the credit for which is due to the Honorary Secretaries Captain Wilson and Mr. Eeles of the R. F. A., Col. Evans, R. E. was "At Home" during the evening and dispensed hospitality to his guests.

THE STAFF PLATE—2 1-2 furlongs.
Capt B H Alderson's Kooyang, 12st.....Owner 1
Mr C C Watson's Wee Nan, 12st.....Mr Wilson 2
Mr D Assim Shah's Blue Bell, 12st ..Capt Coaker 3
ALSO RAN :—Deputy 12st.
BETTING :—5 to 2 on Wee Nan, 6 to 4 against Deputy, and 4 the others.

A good race. Kooyang drew level with Wee Nan in the last furlong and beat her by a length. Seven lengths between the second and third. Time—33 2-5 secs.

THE POLO PLATE.—1st Division, 2 1-2 furlongs.
Mr A H Wilson's Daulat, 11st .....Owner 1
Capt N Taylor's Zuleika 12st .....Owner 2
Mr A E Armstrong's Galloper, 11st .....Owner 3
ALSO RAN.—Blaze 12-0, and Fundi 11-0.
BETTING.—2 to 1 on Zuleika, 3 to 1 against Galloper, 5 to 1 Daulat and sixes the rest.

Blaze got in front for a brief space, but soon gave way to Daulat, who romped in winning by four lengths from Zuleika, who would never get on turns. Three lengths between the 2nd and 3rd. Time—34 1-5 secs.

THE OPEN ARAB PLATE.—1-2 mile.
Mr Yussuff bin Esza's Ordinary, 8st 6lbs Capt O'Brien Butler 1
Mr Daru Cawasjee's Framroze 8st 11lbs.....Etul 2
Mr Brain's Vulcan 9st 2lbs.....Anderson 3
ALSO RAN.—Rossler 8st 11lbs.
BETTING.—2 to 1 on Ordinary, evens on Balcan, and 6 to 1 the others.

Framroze hung on to the gerths of the favourite until the latter staying off a challenge drew out and won by 3 lengths;one and a half lengths between the second and third. Time—55 4-5 secs.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE—5 furlongs.
Mr G H Summer's Kalibia, 10st 8lbs.Mr Johnson 1
Mr A Brown's Brat II, 6st 10lbs.....Mr Crawford 2
Capt E J Hauton's Tom, 10st 11lbs .Mr Anderson 3
BETTING : 3 to 1 on Kalibia, 2 to 1 against the Brat, 8 to 1 on Tom.

Kalibia led the whole way, won easily by a dozen lengths, 20 lengths between the second and third. Time—1 min. 12 2-5 secs.

THE POLO PLATE.—2nd Division, 2 1-2 furlongs :—
Captain G P Morris' Glandale II, 12st .....Owner 1
Mr R Bellingham's Secundra II, 11st .....Owner 2
Captain F A Kemble's Saturn II, 11st .....Owner 3
ALSO RAN—Khalifa 11st.
BETTING—5 to 2 on Glandale II, 4 to 1 on Kalifa, and Secundra, 3 to 1 on Saturn.

Glandale got away with a lead of several lengths, was never headed, won by nearly a dozen lengths, three lengths between 2nd and 3rd—Time 34 1-5 secs.

THE CAVALRY PLATE.—1st Division, 6 furlongs.
Capt G Lucas' Warclud 12st .....Capt Wilson 1
Capt Slade Powell's Coriolan, 12st 8.....Mr Eeles 2
Mr Max Rommel's Better Luck 12st .....Owner 3
ALSO RAN —Nancy 12st, Whisky 12st, Prince Charming 12st, and Hooleejee 12st.
BETTING.—5 to 4 on Better Luck and Warcloud, 4 to 2 against Coriolin 6 to 1 on Hooleejee and 15 others. Warcloud led throughout winning by 5 lengths, 6 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 25 1-5secs.

THE CAVALRY PLATE.—6 furlongs :—
Capt Leahy's Small Scotch 12st Capt O'Brien Butler 1
Captain Moir's Monica 12st.....Owner 2
Mr Randel's Damson, 12st.....Owner 3
ALSO RAN.—Stabannon 12st, Goodbye 12st, Curlew 12st, Kilworthy 12st, and Lassie 12st.
BETTING.—5 to 2 on Small Scotch, 6 to 1 on Curlew, 8 Kilworthy, 7 Monica and 12's and 15's the rest.

Damson led to the turn, but was passed by Monica and the favourite who raced neck and neck till close home, where the favourite drew clear and won by 1 1-4 lengths. Damson finished fourth 3 lengths away. Time—1 min. 27 2-5 secs.

BANGLAORE RACES.

Extra Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 20.

The extra day's races were run in bright weather with only alternating showers of light rain. It was a great day for the favourites, every one of them coming home. Details :—

THE SELLING PLATE.—5 furlongs :—
Lieut Col Desaraj Urs' Twistom (Rs 700) 7st 9lbs Kuhn 1
Mr S N Das' Annahean (Rs 800) 7st 6lbs O'Neill 2
Mr Wishart's Juba (Rs 1,000) 8st 10lbs.....Firth 3
BETTING.—5 to 2 on Twistum, 3 to 1 against Annahean, and 5 to 2 Yuba.
Won in a canter by two lengths. Time—1 min 7 1-5 secs.

THE PARK PLATE (Selling race for ponies)—5 furlongs.
Lieut Col Beevor's Joybell (Rs. 1,000), 8st 1lb... Barrett 1
Lieut Col Desaraj Urs' Paulin (Rs.1,500), 7st 11lbs Kuhn 2
Mr Ahamad's Fireaway (Rs.1,500) 7st 8lbs.Melsom 3
BETTING.—3 to 2 on Joybell, 5 to 2 on Paulin, 2 to 1 against Fireaway and 4 to 1 on Glad Tidings.
Won by four lengths. Time—1 min 7 4-5 secs.

THE STABLE PLATE.—7 furlongs.
The Zamindar of Sivagiri's Black Douglas 9st 9lbs.....Barrett 1
Mr W Lauder's Warrayure 8st 12lbs.....Firth 2
The Maharaja of Mysore's Lady Mungal 7st 4lbs, [illegible] Kuhn 3
BETTING.—Even money on Black Douglas, 6 to 4 on Warrayure and 6 to 1 against Lady Mungal.
Won by a length and a half. Time—1min. 25 3-5secs.

THE PONY PLATE.—4 furlongs :—
Mr H Wishart's Safety Pin, 9st 12lbs.....Firth 1
Major R Hayes' Cyclone, 7st 7lbs.....Kuhn 2
Mr Dada's Nyria, 8st .....Abbass Sheriff 3
BETTING.—Even money on Safety Pin, 3 to 1 against Cyclone, 4 to 1 on Nyria and Molly B, and 8 to 1 on Token.
Won by a length and a half. Time—53 secs.

THE PENCILLOES PLATE—6 furlongs.
The Zamindar of Sivagiri's Sholto, 9st 5lbs..... Barrett 1
Mr W Lauder's Rapin, 8st 6lbs .....Luckman 2
Maharaja of Mysore's Kismet, 8st 7lbs.....Kuhn 3
BETTING.—5 to 2 on Sholto, 3 to 1 on Rapin and Barm, 4 to 1 on Kismet and 2 to 1 on Heeklers Bloom.
Won by a length and a half. Time—1min. 22 secs.

THE C. B. PLATE.—7 furlongs :—
Lieut Col A Jones' Cowslip 9st 3lbs.....Robinson 1
Maharaja or Mysore's Cauvery 8st 6lbs.....Kuhn 2
Mr Mahomed Oomern Sait's Philcourage 7st Abass Sheriff 3
Valiant broke away from the post after throwing Reyes, his jockey.
BETTING.—Even money on Cowslip, 3 to 2 on Cauvery, 6 to 1 against Philcourage and 4 to 1 Valiant.
Won by half a length. Time—1min 38 3-5secs.

FOOTBALL SHIELD COMPTIONETI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JLUY 20.

In their first encounter the Royal Scots having lost to the East Yorks in the second round of the Challenge Shield Competition by 3 goals to 2, protested against the referee's decision which being upheld by the Council the match was replayed today on the Calcutta ground when the Royal Scots who were public favourites, badly went down before the Yorkists and lost by two goals to love, the second goal being a lovely one.

GREATER BERLIN.

Proposed Union of City and Suburbs.

The Prussian Landtag has practically finished the consideration of a Government Bill providing for the union, for a number of purposes, of Berlin proper with the surrounding suburbs. The Bill, which is regarded as of great importance to the capital, has already passed the Lower House, and has, this week, been amended and approved by a Committee of the Chamber of Peers. A bitter controversy is raging as to its merits; and the progressive elements are so opposed to the manner in which the union is brought about that they would prefer things to remain as they are. The Bill unites under an entirely new self-governing organ Berlin, Charlottenburg, Rixdorf, Schoeneberg, Wilmersdorf, and a number of other suburbs, some of them rural districts, with a total population of about 4,500,000.

Hitherto the municipalities of these centres of population have been as independent as the London boroughs before the creation of the London County Council. Henceforth they will form part of one great city for three specified purposes. These purposes are : Regulation of communications; designing of main traffic routes and fixing of buildinglines thereon; and the preservation of an encircling zone of forest and field on the line of Vienna's. To these functions specified in the original Government draft, the Lower House added that of building working-class dwellings; but the House of Peers has struck this amendment out. All other municipal undertakings remain as heretofore the exclusive functions of the existing municipalities, whose organisation remains unchanged.

The new city authority bears the title "Zweckverband," or "Union for Special Purposes." It consists of an assembly and an executive. On the assembly sit 100 members, of whom forty (in the original draft thirty-three) represent Berlin, and the other sixty the suburbs. The members are elected indirectly through the existing municipal assemblies and the other self-governing organs of the districts now united. The executive of the new Union will consist of nineteen members. Eight are to be elected by the assembly. The remaining eleven are the Oberburgermeister of Berlin, the Burgermeister of the next six most important towns in the Union, the rural commissaries of the country districts, a Berlin municipal councillor, and the president of the new Union. This president, who bears the title director, is to be the chief of the executive of the new organisation. He will be elected, with royal approval, by the assembly for a term of twelve years.

The Union is to receive its main resources from the different municipalities which compose it, in proposition to their wealth as measured by revenue; but it is also empowered to make individual pay for special benefits. The Union is to come into force on April 1, 1912. The Bill has been strongly opposed by municipal experts, among others by the Oberburgermeister of Berlin, the Oberburgermeister of Koenigsberg and several other experts, who attacked it in the Chamber of Peers. The ideal in such quarters is a union of the Berlin municipalities for all purposes, or a union of the London County Council type.

The Prussian Government opposes this aspiration, and has always taken the opposite line that Berlin should be surrounded by rings of independent suburban municipalities. The new Bill is the farthest it is willing to go. The suburbs themselves are not at present all willing to join Berlin. Charlottenburg prefers independence; while the large suburb of Schoeneberg and many others stand for union. The Progressives desire a Bill compelling the unwilling suburbs to come in on the ground of the common interest. Berlin, moreover, owns half the land in the suburds. The Bill is being further opposed on the ground that the area comprised is too dispersed. Some of the districts included to the north and south are forty miles from the centre.

PLAGUE MORTALITY REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The deaths from plague in all India during the week ending 15 h July, were 1,129, out of the total cases of 1,537. In Bombay, there were 369, in Madras 59, in Bengal 71, in the United Provinces 56, in the Punjab 171, in Burma 132, in the Central Provinces 4 and in Mysore 318 deaths.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains at 4 per cent and in the open market there is very little enquiry for money, would be lenders being unable to get on.

The jute market was a bit irregular and sellers efforts to get prices up have not been successful. There was a better tone in the gunny market and higher prices were current, but there was not great demand from any quarter.

Things were dull in the share market, buyers having apparently withdrawn and many sharebrokers are paying attention to. Government paper

MR. R. P. RUSSIL, Superintending Engineer, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of Burma, Public Works Department, with effect from the 14th July 1911, vice Mr. G. C. White on privilege leave.

THE Tollygunge note forgery case had to be again postponed on Wednesday, Major Oldham stating that one accused, Jiban Kristo Sircar, who had been under medical observation, since the last court day, was insane and not capable of giving evidence.

A "SUMO" STUDY.

Art of Old Japanese Wrestling.

"The Early History of Japan," said our old and valued friend Haydn, who had an ingenious way of evading difficulties that arose during the preparation of his Dictionary of Dates, "is legendary till A.D. 500." This is reassuring. It leaves us free to relate, without fear of contradiction something that occurred in the land of the Chrysanthemum, the Geisha, and the Rising Sun a thousand years earlier than that—seventeen hundred years before the famous Empress Jingo conquered Korea, and left a name which the world still grows more or less pale.

At that time there was a ruler in Japan who kept a wrestler, possibly as a high Court official—Primate or President of the Court of Appeal, or something of that sort—or possibly as a personal bodyguard and nothing more. This wrestler was considered invincible; and, consequently, the only warfare in which he could engaged was in the columns of the sporting papers, for none of his contemporaries was anxious to court defeat. At last, however, a jealous young rival, after making his will and insuring his life heavily, recklessly challenged him to wrestle, and being a youngsters who believed in doing things thoroughly killed him. If the champion had killed the challenger, no doubt, he would have had his salary raised or would have been given the early Japanese D.S.O.; but, as it was, the ruler was so shocked at this deplorable occurrence that he sat down, there and then, and drafted on the back of an envelope forty-eight rules that were, thenceforward, to govern the sport of "Sumo," or wrestling. Twelve of these rules concerned themselves with the heads of the rival wrestlers; twelve with their arms; twelve with their legs; and the last twelve with their bodies.

THE WRESTLERS AND THEIR COSTUME.

There were twenty-two wrestlers within the building; and the bashful stranger, pausing at the threshold might have been excused for supposing that he had come, unwittingly, to the cooling-room of a Turkish bath. Singly and in groups portly gentlemen were seated in comfortable stalls, idly smoking cigarettes, wearing substantial girdles, a few inches of coloured cloth, and expressions of indolent benignity—nothing more! They were well-built men, of good muscular development, clear-eyed, and firm of flesh; but one noticeable peculiarity was common to all of them. Their weight was evidently more than brawn and muscle could account for. They were bulkly; and they carried their bulk—well—hardly one of them could have worn the straight-fronted corset that (if "Fashion" articles are to be accepted as evidence) has been adopted by officers and gentlemen whom we are accustomed to regard as the beaux of to-day. Perhaps, after all, that is the most delicate way of describing the peculiar development of the Japanese wrestler.

In the middle of the building was a platform raised a few feet from the ground, and surmounted by a canopy of Japanese draperies. Zinc pails, full of water, hung from two of the four uprights; and in two corners were small paper bags, placed on the canvas covering of the platform. Under the canopy stood the ruler of the combats—a majestic figure in a kimono of skyblue, bearing a fan of tortoise-shell and silver. He was known as Giorgi, but lest, in these days of regal pageantry, it might be assumed from his dignified mien and his exercise of authority that the name signified kingship, it was explained that it was only the Japanese for "referee." With a majestic wave of the fan he introduced each pair of wrestlers, as they appeared before him, by names that we will not tempt the printer by repeating. He exhorted them with fierce words during their struggles, and his most useful service, it seemed, was to pass behind each of them every moment or so and draw tighter the knot which secured the major portion of his costume—the girdle which served both as an article of attired and as a handle for the grip of an opponent.

PREPARING FOR THE FRAY.

In "Sumo," which has nothing whatever in common with the Japanese science of Jiu-Jitsu, much depends on the courage, the quickness of decision, and of movement, and the sense of balance of the wrestler; but quite as much, apparently, on the preliminaries. Before each bout the two rivals faced each other, crouching close to the ground, supported on their knuckles, and glared fiercely. Then each rose, retired to his corner, took a mouthful of water from the pail, extracted a pinch of salt from the paper bag, and flung it contemptuously on the ground on which the battle was to take place. Salt, in Japan, is the sacred emblem of peace; and this ceremony made it clear that if one man tried to break the neck of another or to tear him into two equal portions, it was only done in fun—not with the slightest notion of unkindness. Then the men faced each other again; and this time their movements were more deliberate, more earnest. Each raised his left foot high in the air, slapped himself vigorously on the left thigh, and then planted the foot firmly on the ground with a thud. The right foot, and the right thigh were treated similarly; and then the two men again croushed and glared at each other, like a pair of fighting-cocks each trying to goad the other to fury. There was cold-blooded insult in the expression of each—insult that extended itself to the remote ancestry, the birth, the moral character, and the prospect of future happiness of the hated opponent.

Until each had given a threatening yell by way of signal nothing happened. Then each sprung forward, and the two met in mid-air, and at once proceeded to become mixed up in an almost impossible tangle. Arms, legs, and bodies moved with wonderful speed. Grunting and a fierce hissing seemed to be an essential part of the performance; and the exhortations of Giorgi, in a loud, dismal monotone, served as accompaniment. No "locks" are allowed, as in Jiu-Jitsu; and one wrestler was at liberty to force the head of the other back in the direction of his spine, if he could do it without holding him by the throat, or to slap him vigorously and shriek with delight as he did so. The wonderful sense of balance of the men, though, made the rapid struggles thoroughly interesting. Now and again a man would be held clear of the ground, with a "fall" threatening him on the instant; but a foot placed at a particular spot behind the opponent's knee made the fall impossible. One or other might be flung violently head foremost across the platform; but, somehow or other, there was usually a foot in position to keep him from falling. If even a hand or a knee touch the ground in "Sumo" wrestling, a fall is awarded so most of the bouts are short, and nothing but exuberance of spirit was responsible when, now and again, a wrestler was flung into the front row of the stalls. They fall so cleverly, though, that nobody—not even a spectator—was hurt; and after each bout two more men stepped forward, and the preliminaries began again.

OIKARI AND THE GOD.

The science of "Sumo" is, as this elaborate ceremonial only faintly suggests, a thing not to be considered lightly. There is a god of wrestling; but he apparently, is resident in Tokio, and has not made journey to Earl's Court. His first lieutenant though seems to be Oikari, the champion—a big, stolid man, with a girdle of prodigious length and a figure that flops over considerably above it. He wears a cigarette in the corner of his mouth, and a very supercilious smile; but, except as hereinafter mentioned, very little else. He has a State sword, presented to him by the Mikado, and an inferior wrestler to bear it behind him; and another wrestler to go before and pronounce his style and titles. When the wrestling is over, the ceremony of Duchohidi is performed—a solemn parade in which all the wrestlers take part. Each of them wears a gorgeous apron, heavy with gold dragons and other fearsome ornamentations that he has won in battle for the apron replaces the belt of the modern boxer, and, in the peculiar circumstances, serves a much more useful purpose. Some have sashes across the breast, too, bearing medals or wisps of ribbon that are trophies gallantly won. But the hero of the parade is Oikari. He has his apron too, but above it is a heavy tangle of white rope, typifying strength, and dependent from this are a number of scraps of white paper, inscribed in Japanese hieroglyphics with the titles that his friend the god in Tokio has bestowed upon him, personally, for his prowess. The temptation to idolatry, in the face of all this sacred state and ceremony, is strong—but that overlap of flesh prevents it from becoming irresistible!

"Sumo," in short, is a weird, extraordinary mixture of sport and ceremony; but it is good sport to watch, and ceremony that is not without interest. It might be amusing to see some mere irreverent occidental athlete, whose methods have not centuries of development behind them, throw Oikari about and teach him the mysteries of the half-Nelson; but, in some ways, it would be regrettable.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The favourable change noted yesterday in the pressure conditions of Northern India has progressed and it may be expected that the present break in the rains which began on the 16th will terminate within a few days. The monsoon will, however, as pointed out on the 14th, continue for some time characterised by great unsteadiness. There was no important change yesterday in the distribution of rainfall and the weather continued dry except in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Southern half of the Peninsula.

The chief falls are :—The Tavoy reports two inches, Mergui and Dibrugarh, one and a half; Cheerapunji, twenty; Chittagong, Barisal, Narayanganj and Dinajpore, one and a half; Jalpaiguri, three; Cuakrata, two; Karwar, Coimbatore and Ootacamund one and a half, Mercara, three.

The forecast shows that the rainfall is likely spread Northwards along the West Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla-nade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Colaba In Cts	Fort In Cts
Previously registered	24·62	24·09	24·04	23·19
Thursday, 20th July	0·06	0·06	0·05	0·03
Total	24·63	24·15	24·09	23·22
Same date last year	31·34	27·47	27·10	26·20

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, July 20.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·05	21·65	40·92	29·29

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 15th July, 1911 :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	23	8	Viramgam	2	45
Panjoo.....	24	15	Dabhoe	11	27
Vaiturana	32	5	Sevalia	6	43
Palghur	25	6	Godhra	4	32
Gholwad	14	55	Patri	4	70
Daman.....	22	20	Limkhera	6	16
Bulsar	16	97	Dohad	6	85
Nausari	12	36	Amargarh	12	25
Surat	8	44	Rutlam	7	96
Kim	9	81	Nagda	9	32
Broach.....	8	59	Rajpardi	13	76
Baroda.....	11	59	Bardoli	14	82
Mehmadabad	12	69	Nandardbar	5	19
Ahmedabad	8	66	Nardana.....	6	88

During the Week ending 15th July, 1911.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Alot	6	41	Gangapur	3	44
Pachpahar	8	80	Bindaun	3	47
Kotah	4	34	Bayana	5	61
Indargarh.....	2	57	Bharatpur	0	98½

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 14th July to date.
Bushire (19th)	95·3	86·5	...	0 00
Jask	99·3	85·8	...	0·00
Muskat.....	103·2	91·6	...	0·00
Multan.....	102·8	81·0	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	103·9	82·9	...	3·23
Lahore	101·4	87·2	...	3·24
Sirsa.....	106·3	86·0	...	2·20
Ambala	100·5	84·9	...	6·67
Delhi	104·0	85 8	...	5·16
Agra.....	105·0	86·5	...	1·21
Mainpuri.....	103·8	86·6	...	3·38
Jhansi	101 5	82·5	...	3·29
Cawnpore	103·7	84·9	...	1·92
Allahabad	101·1	86·0	...	4·83
Jacobabad	110 6	80·8	...	0 05
Karachi	85 0	79 0	...	0·00
Ajmer	95·9	80·7	...	1·95
Jaipur	98·2	77·1	...	7·43
Kotah	99·0	81 6	...	4·54
Bhuj.....	100 0	78·0	...	1·16
Dwarka	88·3	80·2	...	0 79
Veraval	83·1	79 3	0·2	3·93
Rajkot.....	95·1	78·5	...	2·82
Bhavnagar Para.....	100·1	82·0	...	3·63
Surat	89·3	77·6	0 18	7·36
Ahmedabad.....	98·1	76·7	...	6·73
Deesa	94·3	79·4	...	7·95
Neemuch.....	90·9	74·7	...	9·23
Indore	89·1	72 1	...	7·02
Jubbulpore	90 3	76·8	...	14·03
Sangor	89·2	74·6	...	15·91
Hoshangabad	93 1	75·4	...	10·56
Khandwa.....	93·2	76·6	...	5·38
Akola	93·7	74·1	...	9·85
Amroti	91·8	73·8	...	9·18
Nagpur.....	92·6	76 8	...	19·47
Chanda	94·5	78·5	...	17·84
Satpur.....	90·2	76·6	...	18·72
Bombay	86·3	80·4	0·03	23·22
Satnagirl.....	85·3	78·9	0·05	40·98
Mormugao	83·0	73·7	0 84	46·69
Karwar	81·3	78·5	1·72	49·89
Malegaon.....	91·4	73·1	...	13·83
Ahmednagar	86·9	70·0	...	12·18
Poona	85·5	74·8	...	6·79
Sholapur	94·8	70·9	...	7·75
Bijapur	90·2	71·7	...	7 29
Belgaum	87·3	67·5	...	19·18
Aurangabad.....	90·2	71·2	...	11·53
Nizamabad (Indur)	92·4	74·7	...	11·44
Hyderabad	91·3	72·7	...	7·19
Mangalore	83·3	69 8	0·61	58·81
Calicut.....	79·3	73·6	0·49	58·76
Cochin	81·7	72·7	0·20	50·15
Colombo	86·0	73·0	...	8·51
Masulipatam	97·3	79·2	...	7·85
Bellary	93·5	75·8	...	1·10
Cuddapah	98·7	74·6	...	5·48
Madras.....	101·5	79·0	0·14	1·46
Bangalore	79·8

BY THE WAY.

"NE SUTOR—."

Mr. Rutland Barrington, in the second instalment of his recollections just issued, relates how he produced a sketch at the London Pavilion entitled "Orange Blossoms." "I had the good fortune to secure Miss Fullie Emery for one of the parts and Miss Dorothy Crosbe. The audiences appeared to enjoy it immensely, and it ran merrily for four weeks when it shared the same fate as 'The Lifeboat.' My part in it was that of a retired Admiral, and one afternoon when I was being shaved at Shipwright's I was much interested in hearing from the 'artist in attendance' that he had been to see me the night before. I naturally invited his criticism of the performance knowing that all these men are great frequenters of theatres and halls, and more than fairly intelligent judges. I waited his dictum with some trepidation, which was justified when he said, 'I only remarked one thing, sir—that was that your hair was rather long.'"

THE CRIMINAL CROW OF GENEVA.

Many of the visitors of Geneva who have rejoiced at the antics of "Arthur," the crow, the solitary bird which for many years has made the local law courts his home, will regret to hear that the bird has been arrested by the police, and is ordered to be confined in a cage. The crow was a privileged bird, hopping in through the open windows while a case was being tried, and gravely sitting on the desk near the judge or among the lawyers, who took no notice of him. Recently he developed a great dislike of ink, and amused himself by upsetting ink-wells. A few days ago he rendered useless in this manner several important legal documents. This decided his fate, from which it seems probable that there is no appeal.

THANKSGIVINGS AT ST. PAUL'S.

St. Paul's Cathedral has been the scene of many historical thanksgivings. In the time of Queen Anne, before the building was completed, her Majesty, with both Houses of Parliament, attended a solemn thanksgiving there for the victories of Marlborough. On St. George's Day, 1789, a great crowd gathered in the Cathedral, when George III. attended to render thanks for his restoration to health, and the same monarch was present at St. Paul's in 1797, on the day appointed for a national thanksgiving for the victories of the British Navy over the French and Spanish. Perhaps the most impressive scene that ever took place in St. Paul's was the thanksgiving service for the recovery of the Prince of Wales on February 27, 1872, which was attended by 13,000 people. Another notable gathering was the thanksgiving at the Diamond Jubilee in June 1897, but on that occasion the service took place on the threshold and not within the Cathedral.

ROYAL ARCHERS.

The Royal Company of Archers (the King's Body Guard for Scotland) usually have a triennial match with the Woodmen of Alden of Warwickshire, but owing to the Company having to attend his Majesty George V in his coming visit to the northern kingdom it has been decided to postpone the match (which would have taken place in Scotland) till next summer. The late Dean Hole, in his "Memories," devotes a good deal of attention to what he calls the joyous recollections of the Woodmen's annual "week," held close to Packington Park.

DOES NORWAY OWN ORKNEY AND SHETLAND?

It is not, perhaps, generally known that an opinion expressed, half-humorously, by Lord Salvesen at the opening of the Norse Gallery in the Scottish Exhibition in Glasgow with regard to the ownership of the Orkney and Shetland Islands is fortified by very high authority. His lordship, "speaking as a lawyer," is not sure whether the islands do not belong to Norway still, and thinks that legally the Crown of Norway, if prepared to pay the money for which they were pledged, with interest "for three hundred years," would be entitled to redeem them. As a matter of fact Plenipotentiaries assembled at Breda in 1668 (a couple of centuries after the islands had come into the possession of the Scottish Crown) decided not only that the right of redemption had not then been barred by the lapse of time, but that it was imprescribable. Lord Salvesen, however, made one slight slip. The islands were pledged in 1468, so that interest is due for nearly four and a half centuries!

AN ACADEMIE FRANCAISE PRIZE.

The new prize of the Academie Francaise, a prize of ten thousand francs, the awarding of which had been looked forward to with such extraordinary interest in French literary circles, will after all be withheld this year. A committee of the Academy, after prolonged consideration, had recommended the names of Charles Peguy, one of the most original of the Young writers of the day, and Louis de Robert, whose novel "Le Roman d'un Malade" has made a great sensation; but at the actual meeting of the Academy these writers were run very close by M. Romain Rolland, of "Jean Christophe" fame, while Paul Adam, Henry Bordeaux, and Madame Colette Yver also had their champions. After four ballots it was found that no candidate had obtained the necessary majority, and so the great prize stands over until 1912.

FRENCH ACADEMICIANS AS FAMILY MEN.

A French statistician has been looking at the records of members of the Academie Francaise as family men. Of the forty "Immortals" it appears that the great majority are married, but no fewer than fourteen are childless. Among those who have the largest families are M. Henri Poincare, the scientist, who is the father of three daughters and a son; and M. Jean Richepin, the poet and dramatist, who has been twice married and has four sons. M. Rene Bazin has also several children; but the families of the other Academicians, who have families at all, do not number more than one or two. M. Anatole France is among the half dozen members who are bachelors.

OSTRICHES FOR BALUCHISTAN.

An unexpected rival to South Africa in the matter of ostrich breeding has come forward. This is the State of Las Beyla, a little colony to the south-west of Baluchistan, whence news comes that a certain sum is to be set apart for experiment in breeding the birds. The climate and soil are said to be eminently suitable, and, bearing in mind the example of South Africa, there seems to be no reason why the native breeders should not be successful. The only drawback lies in the all-important matter of the first supply, for, according to the South African law as at present constituted, it is unlawful to export either ostriches or eggs. Those in authority at Las Beyla, however, are hopeful of overcoming this difficulty. Certainly the profits from the industry are enormously in excess of the initial outlay.

WHAT THE FUNGUS MAY DO.

Bearing in mind that the fungus destroys living tissues, Mr. Scott's fear that the escaping spores may be harmful to adults and children seems likely to be well founded. Read what he says: When the concealed thread mass, or [mycelium, of the fungus has attained its full growth, its expansion bursts the egments, or somites, of the abdomen apart, and also spreads over its surface. Then it sends out its fruiting organs in order to propagate itself elsewhere. It is due to the explosion of these and their spores that the white surrounding patch comes into existence. There is an escape of reproductive specks from the whole of the dead or dying body. Some of the spores, &c., being hindered during their release, by the adjacent wall or pane, naturally fall thereon; but as they are dispersed equally from all over the carcase, it is obvious that the larger quantity of the specks are liberated into the air, where they float about ready to be gulped down the throats of the inmates of the house. That is where the mystery of the matter needs solving. Each inspiration must be accompanied by the entrance into the mouth of hordes of these normally invisible germs—the suction must resemble a whirlwind, and attract these atoms wholesale. No one would willingly swallow one of these beastly dead flies; yet the experience of dwelling in a room with several sticking to the walls must equal such a feat, according to my theory which I believe to be reasonable. Mr. Scott, who thinks it likely that ringworm may be traceable to this fly disease, gives directions which will be of service to microscopists wishing to study the matter.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin. Lady Constance Howard, Countess of West, meath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"POMANDER WALK" AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

Evidently Mr. Louis N. Parker believes that you cannot have too much of a good thing, and so, not content with giving one happy love story in his new play, he presents no less than four; indeed, when the curtain went down four pairs of lovers were embracing, a couple of servants looked very much like making a match of it, and an elderly clergyman was sighing out the name of the wife that he had lost for thirty years. This is perhaps a little too much sweetness, and certainly it would be wise if the parents of the hero and heroine did not make a match of it. However, this is a trifling flaw in a pretty little piece of artificial sentimentality, quite remarkable for the way in which the author keeps a very small ball rolling there were moments when it almost stopped, but it never stood quite still. Really nobody can tell the story or stories of "Pomander Walk" within reasonable limit; for it must be remembered that as a general rule the smaller the story the greater demand it makes upon the space of a story-teller. The play opened with a prologue, charmingly delivered by a little girl, whom one take to be Miss M. Dixon. Its object was to tell us that "Pomander Walk" is "Down Chiswick way. Half-way to Fairyland." Then the curtain rose upon a little block of houses by the riverside. Here was a great chance for a piece of imaginative scenery; but the audience merely had a picture that was fairly pretty in a commonplace way and a trifle crude in coulour. In this spot during the year 1805 pass the little group of love-stories, all contrived without the intervention of any kind of villain. Indeed, the nearest thing to an evil character was Mr. Brooke Hoskyn, who, though merely a toaste-master, deceitfully posed as a great City magnate, and did a little, a very little, mischief by means of anonymous letter. The performance of the part by Mr. Frederick Volpe was rich in humour, and indeed, the cleverest piece of acting in the play. The characters include a retired Admiral, excellently acted by Mr. Cyril Maude, who was courted and captured by a City widow, Mrs. Poskett, and Miss Maidie Hope played the character very well. The hero is Lieutenant John Sayle, who falls in love at first sight with Marjolain Lachesnais, daughter of a widow. Now, John's father, Lord Otford, was a widower who had once been in love with Marjolaine's mother and jilted her, and he wished his son to make a great match, and this caused the little hitch in the love affairs of the hero and heroine. However, the sight of his old flame melted the heart of the Baron, and he not only consented to the marriage of the young people but insisted upon wedding Marjolaine's mother himself. There is another pair of lovers, so shy that the only means of bringing them together was a parrot, who was taught to tell the man that the girl loved him. Hero and heroine were agreeably played by Mr. Reginald Owen and Miss Margery Maude. Miss Winnifred Emery acted the part of Marjolaine's mother quite charmingly. One ought not to omit a word of praise to Mr. John Harwood for his humourous little picture of an old sea-salt, and one must add a note of interrogation as to the date of the rod and reel used by a speechless angler, who was fishing during the greater part of the play. "Pomander Walk" has a number of clever little touches of humour, and caused the audience to laugh heartily, so the reception was quite enthusiastic.

SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER'S KNIGHTHOOD.

The knighthood for Mr. George Alexander is a well-deserved honour for one who has done more than any other living manager for the British Drama of his time, just as Sir Herbert Tree has for the Shakespearean and Classic Theatre. One has only to name a few of the plays which Mr. Alexander has produced to realise what the public in general and the dramatists in particular owe to him: "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "Lady Windermere's Fan," "The Importance of Being Earnest," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The Princess and the Butterfly," "The Ambassador," "Paolo and Francesca," "John Glayde's Honour," "His House in Order," and "Mid-Channel"—such are a few of the works by contemporary dramatist which he was produced, with every advantage of good acting and a perfect stage setting. As to his powers as an actor, one has not always been able to join in the general chours of admiration. He has now and then, in very dramatic scenes, been noisy rather than powerful. On the other hand, where reserved force, quiet tenderness, romantic sentiment, and a touch of humour are required, he is a very valuable actor indeed; and his Alfred Evelyn at Drury Lane may at the State performance in honour of the German Emperor and Empress, was splendid. One ventures to say, however, the honour now so happily conferred upon him by his Majesty has been earned especially by his services to some of the most brilliant dramatists of his time as a producer of their plays. But for Mr. George Alexander and the St. James's Theatre the history of British dramatic art during the last quarter of a century would be far less distinguished than it is.

FULL SHARE OF ILL LUCK.

Alike as actor and as manager Sir George has done admirable work over a long course of years, and if he has had rather more than a fair share of ill luck with the pieces which he has produced of late it has certainly not been for lack of attempts on his part to get work of the highest quality from the best playwrights. It was as George D'Alroy in "Caste" that Sir George made his first big hit, now many years ago, and later as Faust at the Lyceum—a part which he took up at very short notice—he set the seal upon his reputation as a coming man. The roles of Bassanio, Don Pedro, Laertes, Orsion, Christian in "The Bells," Courriol in "The Lyons Mail," and Moray in "Charles I," were some of the other parts in which he appeared under Irving's management. Some years ago Sir George gave the world an interesting discourse on the subject of "The Ideal Playgoer," of which it was remarked by a cynical critic that it rather suggested that from the managerial point of view the term was synonymous with a crowded house every night of the week, and tempests of applause—but that was, of course, a misrepresentation. More recently he has taken a line of his own in the matter of evening dress in the theatre his view being that managers would find it greatly to their advantage to relax their rules in this respect.

"JOHN BULL'S OTHER ISLAND" AT DOWNING STREET.

The third act of "John Bull's Other Island" and "The Twelve Pound Look" of Mr. J. M. Barrie made up a thoroughly amusing programme for the entertainment which was offered to their Majesties by Mr. and Mrs. Asquith at 10, Downing-street in mail week and it was fortunate that so many of the original artists were available for their old parts in Mr. Bernard Shaw's work. Mr. Granville Barker as Larry Doyle, Mr. Louis Calvert as Brodbent, Miss Lillah McCarthy as Nora, Miss Agnes Thomas as Aunt Judy, and the rest made up a cast which could hardly be improved upon.

CHARING MATINEE AT THE PLAY HOUSE.

Mr. Cyril Maude arranged an attractive programme for the matinee which he gave at the Playhouse in aid of the Tuberculin Dispensaries Fund, under distinguished patronage. This fund has been established in order that the system of tuberculin dispensaries for the poor may be placed upon its trial in London. The contributors to the programme included Miss Marie Tempest, Miss Nancy Price, Miss Ellis Jeffreys, Miss Margaret Cooper, Mr. Cyril Maude himself, Mr. Lyn Harding, Mr. Alfred Lester and many other well-known artists.

SOPHOCLES AT COURT THEATRE.

A performance in Greek of the "Trachiniae" of Sophocles was held on July 6, 7, and 8, at the Court Theatre, in aid of Bedford College (University of London) Building and Endowment Fund. The leading character of Deianeira was taken by Miss E. B. Abrahams, whose power in Greek tragedy has already been strikingly shown in the title-roles of "Medea" and "Alcestis." Mr. H. Orsmond Anderton wrote special music for the performance, and the whole production was in the hands of Mr. G. R. Foss. The performance has the support, among other distinguished names, of Professor Granville Bantack and Professor Gilbert Murry, and, apart from its object, appealed for its own sake to all who remembered the success of the "Electra" in 1909.

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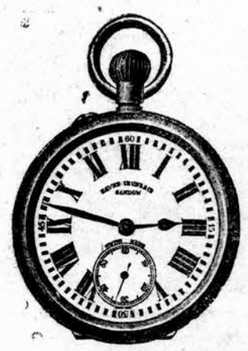

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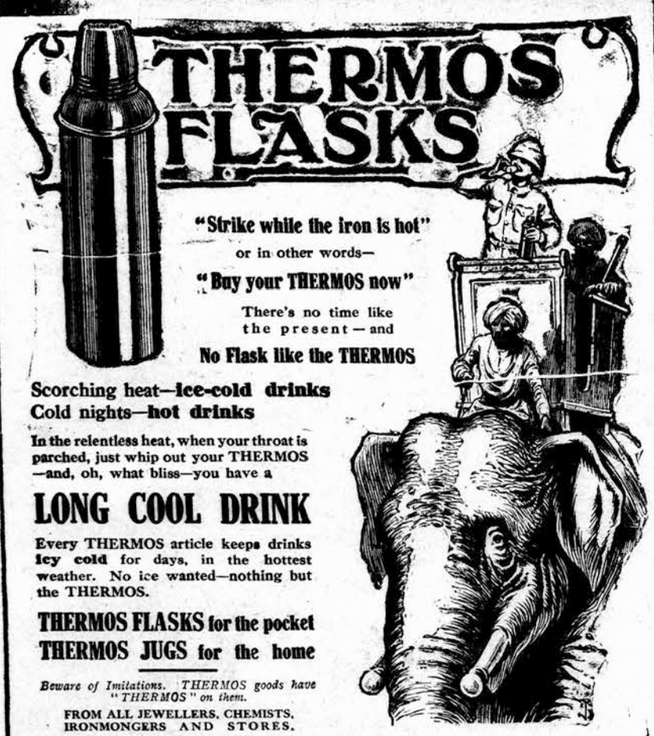

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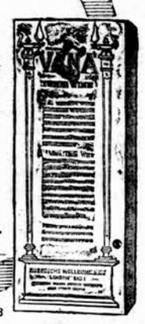

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CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

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Yours faithfully,
J. W. BRAKEY Government Telegraphs.
8th September, 1909.

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